BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " 6 00

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 18. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1861. { NO. 4.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,.....1 00
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☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

WILLIAM BUGART,

ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, Goldsboro', will furnish Designs and Specifications for Public and Private Building, with full practical working Drawings, which shall combine constructional solidity, convenience of arrangement, and beauty of form and color, with economy, and furnish those intending to build, with a knowledge of the appearance, arrangement, and cost of all improvements they may wish to make.

Office thi d door South of Griswold's Hotel.
Dec 20 1860. 17-1y*

CLARK & TURLINGTON,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, & dealers in *Lime, Plaster, Cement and Hair,*
NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Solicits consignments of *Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, Corn, Bacon, Timber,* &c.

REFER TO
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
John Dawson, Pres't Wil. Branch Bank of N C., do. do.
W. H. Jones, Cashier Branch Bank Cape Fear, Raleigh, do.
Nov. 15, 1860. 12-tf

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.
March 9, 1860.—158&29.

JAMES STOKLEY. ALEX. OLDHAM.
STOKLEY & OLDHAM,

DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

WALKER MEARES,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.

A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.

The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. Corner Market and Second Streets,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention.
May 31, 1860. 40-tf

C. POLVOGT,

UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short notice.
Nov. 11th, 1859 11—

WILLIAM J. PRICE,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.

☞ Office opposite No. 47, North Water street.
Nov. 29th, 1859. 1y

EDWIN A. KEITH,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale of Cotton.

His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.
Oct. 4th, 1859.

T. M. SMITH, JOHN MCLAURIN.
SMITH & McLAURIN,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

REFER TO
JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-tf

THOMAS W. PLAYER,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.
September 29, 1860—4-1y

JAMES O. BOWDEN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1859.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 17th, 1860. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)
Wilmington, N. C.

L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,

BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished; New Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overhauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill Work generally.

All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respectfully solicited.

Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.
November 14th 1859 11-1y

Educational.

GROVE ACADEMY, KENANSVILLE, N. C.

S. W. CLEMENT,.....PRINCIPAL.

THIS CLASSICAL and Grammar School will be reopened on the 2nd of September, 1861. Terms same as heretofore; or, if desirable half of the tuition may be paid in advance and a credit will be given on the remainder *during the year.*
Aug. 28. 1-4t

General Notices.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as Administrator, with the will annexed, upon the estate of Evan L. Miller, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present the same for payment within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
DANIEL ROBINSON, Adm'r.
Sept. 11, 3-6t-w.*

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified as Administrator upon the estate of Moses T. Bordeaux deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them for settlement within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
DANIEL J. BORDEAUX, Administrator.
Sept. 10th, 1861 3-6t

TAILORING BUSINESS.

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the citizens of Elizabethtown and vicinity, that he will resume the MERCHANT TAILORING BUSINESS in that place on or about the 1st of November next. He will keep on hand *Cloths and Trimmings,* and will be prepared to make up garments of every description on short notice. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
S. R. ROBBINS.
Sept. 10, 1861. 4-1t—3-2t*

PLOUGH FACTORY.

B. R. HOOD having moved to Goldsboro', and located there, respectfully informs the citizens of Wayne and the adjoining Counties, that he expects to manufacture and keep constantly on hand the most complete and suitable selection of the latest and most approved styles of entirely new IMPROVED PLOUGHS, made of steel or iron, suitable to different soils and the different changes of ploughing that may be required. These Ploughs consist of sweeps, hollow and solid; also various sizes of *Shovels, double or single turning* MOULD BOARDS; COTTON or POTATOE SCRAPERS. Also, new ground and subsoil PLOUGHS. All of these plough hoes are used upon three stocks, which may be changed by means of bolts to suit every farmer's convenience. I will also sell State or County Rights, or District or Farm Rights. Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. All letters addressed to BOLD B. HOOD, at Goldsboro', N. C.
Jan. 24th, 1861. 22-tf

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers his residence in the town of *Magnolia* for sale. The lot fronts the W. & Weldon Railroad, and contains a large, commodious and comfortable dwelling, having seven large rooms, passage above and below—double piazza in front and single piazza in rear—four fire places, &c. Also an excellent office with two rooms and chimney,—kitchen, smoke-house, stables, barn and carriage house—everything in perfect repair. The location posseses many advantages for a physician or lawyer. Terms made easy. For further information apply to the subscriber in Magnolia, or P. Murphy, M. London, or Eli Hall, Esqrs. The subscriber also has an excellent riding *HARNESS HORSE* for sale. CHAS H. HARRIS.
March 16. 161-11t&30-tf

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn, Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.
April 19, 1860.—34-tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BLADEN COUNTY.—*Court of Equity—Spring Term,* 1861.

James Evans, Benjamin Evans and William Evans,
against
Geo. Cromartie, John Cromartie, Sr., John Cromartie, Jr., Sarah Cromartie, Margaret Cromartie, Hope W. Purnell and wife Margaret Ann, William H. White, Benjamin F. Rinaldi and wife Amelia, James F. Gillespie and wife Mary C., Sarah E. Cromartie, Amanda Cromartie, Miriam E. Cromartie, Emeline Cromartie, George H. Cromartie, Richard B. Cromartie, Alice Cromartie.

ORIGINAL BILL.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Cromartie, Sr., John Cromartie, Jr., Sarah Cromartie, Margaret Cromartie, H. W. Purnell and wife Margaret Ann, are non-residents of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a paper published in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said non-residents that they be and appear before the Judge of our next Court of Equity, at a term to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to answer, plead or demur, or the case will be heard exparte as to them, and judgment pro confesso entered up.

Witness, Heman H. Robinson, Clerk and Master in Equity, at office in Elizabethtown, Bladen County, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D., 1861.
H. H. ROBINSON, C. & M. E.
August 15th, 1861. [Pr. adv. $8 43] 51-6w

Rewards.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, intelligence under oath of G. W. Moore, hath this day reached the undersigned, that JIM, a slave, the property of G. W. Moore, hath run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods, and other obscure places, committing depredations on the peaceful inhabitants of the State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrender himself to his master or the lawful authority;—and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and in some public newspaper, and warn the said slave that if he do not immediately return to his said master, and answer the charges aforesaid, it is lawful for any person to capture him, by slaying him or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime.

Given under our hands and seals, this 24th day of June, 1861. JAS. GARRASON, J. P. [SEAL.]
WM. J. CORNWALL, J. P. [SEAL.]

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

THE ABOVE REWARD will be given for the said JIM dead or alive, or for his confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him again. The said JIM is about 5 feet 10 inches high is well-set, and weighs about 180 lbs.. quick spoken and with smooth black skin. The said negro was purchased from the estate of T. H. Williams, deceased.
G. W. MOORE.
June 27th, 1861 44-tf

A REWARD

OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each, will be given for the apprehension and delivery of my two boys, SOLOMON and ESSEC. SOLOMON is dark, full head of hair, thick lips, has a scar on his left hand between his thumb and finger—his height about five feet ten or eleven inches. ESSEC is about five feet, five or seven inches high—yellow skin, has a scar between the right eye and eye brow, caused by the bite of a dog, very heavy set.
J. J D. LUCAS.
June 13th, 1861 42-tf

PAINTS—PAINTS.

PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole sale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist.

NEW SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY.

LOCATED AT ARGYLE, ROBESON CO., N. C.,

IMMEDIATELY on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road, 84 miles from Wilmington, N. C., where the subscribers are prepared to manufacture, at the shortest notice, *SASH, BLINDS, DOORS and MOULDINGS* of every description.

The best quality of GLASS is always kept on hand.—BLINDS painted and trimmed ready for hanging. Our lumber is all kiln-dried before it is worked up.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, and trust by our endeavors to please that we shall receive a liberal share.

Any person wishing to leave orders or obtain a list of prices, can do so by calling in Wilmington, N. C., on H. M. Bishop, at the Farmer's House, or Messrs. J. T. Petteway & Co.; or by addressing SILAS SHEETZ & CO., Gilopolis P. O., Robeson county, N. C.
S. SHEETZ,
G. M. McLEAN,
J. A. McKOY.
April 18, 1861. 34-tf

NEW WATER WHEEL.—GREAT INVENTION.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing the public, that, after many years of experience, he has succeeded in inventing a WATER WHEEL which he can confidently recommend as being simpler in construction, more powerful in performance with a given amount or head of water, and more durable and less liable to get out of order than any Wheel now in use or heretofore offered to the public.

This Wheel was patented on the 29th January, 1861. It being a packed Wheel, no water can escape between the top of the Wheel and the bottom of the case, and consequently all loss of power from such escape of water is avoided.

This Wheel is a reaction Wheel. It is of cast iron and is so simple in construction that any mechanic can put it in after having once seen it done. It will, with a 7½ feet of water, grind from 12 to 40 bushels of Corn per hour, and is suited to any head of water from 2 feet upwards. It has only six buckets and turns out 84 square inches of water, being all that it requires for the performance of any amount of labor.

As above stated, this Wheel is patented, and I take pleasure in offering it to any person wanting a cheap, powerful and durable Water Wheel, adapted to grist mills, upright or circular saw mills, cotton gins, factories, or any other kind of machinery in driving which water-power is used, furnishing sizes of Wheels from two feet upwards, adapted to any head of water. I will furnish and put in running order a Wheel attached to any person's mill for $75, or I will sell the right to use one for $25. I will also sell County and State Rights.

Any person wishing to purchase Wheels, individual, County or State rights, or desiring any information will receive immediate attention by applying to or addressing James Armstrong, John O. Armstrong, James M. Armstrong, Dobbinsville, Sampson county, N. C, their Agents, Messrs. Hart & Bailey, Wilmington, N. C., or the subscriber,
GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, *Patentee.*

☞ The patentee refers to the following Certificate from competent persons who have seen the operation of his wheel:—

This is to certify, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of the new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, N. C. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with 7 feet 5 inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.
HARDY HERRING.
JOHN BARDEN.
JAS. H. LAMB.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
R. W. TATOM.
G. W. SMITH.
March 28th, 1861. 31-1y

SUNNYSIDE NURSERY.
ROCKINGHAM, N. C.

APPLE, PEACH, CHERRY and other Fruit Trees for sale. The stock of PEAR TREES is the finest in the State. Address L. H. WEBB, Agent.
Sept. 5, 1861. 3-6t*

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.

They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.
D. J. SOUTHERLAND.
JAMES C. COLEMAN.
August 1st, 1859 2-tf

PAINTS AND OILS.

10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

For the Journal.

FORT JOHNSON, N. C., Sept. 10th, 1861.

At a meeting of the Holmes Riflemen. (Company F., 10th Regiment, N. C. Volunteers) held in their encampment this evening when, on motion of J. A. Ferrell N. C. Herring was called to the Chair, and John J. Wilson requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman announced the object of the meeting to be the adoption of resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of their deceased fellow member, Peyton R. Robinson, of Sampson county, who departed this life at the Hospital near where the Company were encamped, on the 8th of September, inst., of typhoid fever.

On motion a committee of five, consisting of James A. Ferrell, Henry B. Giddens, Frank C. Wilson, Owen W. Williams and J. S. Highsmith, was appointed to prepare a preamble and resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting, in connection with the loss of their late beloved associate. The committee immediately presented the following as a result of their deliberations, viz:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Ruler of the Universe to remove from the stage of action our late lamented fellow member, Peyton R. Robinson, who had voluntarily united his fortune and fate with ours in resisting the aggressive invasion of our Northern enemy, who would depopulate and lay waste our common country, be it therefore

Resolved 1st, That we bow with humble submission to this afflicting dispensation of an all-wise Providence, knowing that he doeth all things well, and feeling that He hath visited us with this sad bereavement for our good.

Resolved 2d, That we deeply deplore the loss of a comrade whose many inestimable qualities as a patriot, a gentleman and a christian, have endeared him to all who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance; yet we sorrow not as those without hope, for we have an abiding confidence that he is now reaping the reward of a virtuous and pious life, in a perfect state of existence.

Resolved 3d, That we deeply and sincerely sympathize with his bereaved parents and relations in this the hour of their affliction.

Resolved 4th. That the Secretary be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the parents of the deceased; also one to the editors of the Wilmington Journal, with a request that they publish the same.

On motion, the foregoing preamble and resolutions were unanimously adpted, and ordered to be enrolled in the Journal of the Company.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.
N. C. HERRING, Chairman.
JOHN J. WILSON, Secretary.

For the Journal.

Detachment 2d Reg't., N. C. Volunteers,
CAMP FISHER, NEAR SEWELL'S POINT, VA.,
September 10th, 1861.

At a meeting of the commissioned officers of this detachment, held this day, on motion of Lieut. Taylor, Captain George Wortham (Co. B.) commander of the Post, was called to the Chair, and Sergeant-Major Foote was requested to act as Secretary. On motion of Capt. Kenan, a committee was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

COMMITTEE:

Captain Kenan,.....Company C.
" Williams,..... " G.
Lieutn't Rowe,..... " K.
" Hinson,..... " C.
" Taylor,..... " F.

On motion of Lieut. Hinson, Capt. Wortham was added to the Committee.

Subsequently, the Committee, through their Chairman, Capt. Kenan, reported the following:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in the dispensation of His Providence, to take from our midst Lieut. W. F. Sherrill, of Camp K, our friend and fellow-soldier, we bow in humble submission to His decree, and meet to pay the last tribute of respect to one who was so intimately associated with us: therefore

1*st, Resolved,* That in the death of Lieut. Sherrill, we have lost a noble and prudent man, a generous friend and an officer whose efficiency and kindness endeared him to both officers and men.

2*d, Resolved,* That in our intercourse with him, both socially and officially, we have ever found him at his post, ready and willing to do his whole duty.

3*d, Resolved,* That we deeply lament the death of our fellow-officer, and hereby tender to the family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathies.

4*th, Resolved,* That the usual badge of mourning be worn for thirty days.

5*th, Resolved,* That a copy of these resolutions, be sent to the family of the deceased, and to the Norfolk, Petersburg and N. C. papers, with a request for publication.

On motion of Lieut. Allen, the resolutions were adopted as reported.

On motion of Lieut. Towns, the meeting adjourned.
GEO. WORTHAM, Chm'n.
THOMAS J. FOOTE, Sec'y.

Muster Roll of Brunswick Double Quick, Twelve Months Volunteers.

Captain—Joseph Green.
1st Lieut.—D. C. Allen.
2nd " S. P. Tharp.
3d " L. D. Cain.
1st Serg't—J. R. Swain.
2nd " W. H. Edwards.
3rd " J. H. Dosher.
4th " B. F. Swain.
5th " B. L. Butler.
1st Corp'l—B. Smith.
2nd " J. W. Wescott.
3rd " G. T. Swain.
4th " D. C. Dew.
Drummer.—B. F. Penny.
Fifer.—H. A. Wescott.

PRIVATES.

Jno. Bell,	R. S. Larkins,
Thos. A. Benton,	S. B. Leonard,
Jno. Bowers,	D. Marshall,
J. C. Butler,	W. A. Maultsby,
O. J. Burns,	J. O. Mintz,
Jno. Byrd,	P. S. McCall,
S. W. Bennett,	J. W. Mc all,
Jno. Cliff,	W. J. McDowell,
Edward Cliff,	McGilbert Pilgreen,
James Coleman,	W. H. H. Pilgreen,
G. W. Coleman,	H. G. Potter,
J. C. Coleman,	W. M. Potter,
E. Coleman,	T. Register,
M. H. Chinnis,	A. Robbinson,
W. Corbett,	E. R. Rourk,
A. Danford,	S. Ross,
Jno. W. Danford,	S. H. Sellers,
J. T. Drew,	J. B. Simmons,
B. Dail,	J. C. Simmons,
J. G. Flinn,	A. Simmons,
Jno. Gore,	D. Simmons,
L. T. Greer,	D. F. Simmons,
W. B. Green,	P. Stanly,
O. Hart,	E. W. Stanly,
G. W. Harriss,	S. Stanly,
J. V. Harvell,	S. V. Stanly,
J. M. Harvell,	J. L. Tharp,
S. Hewett,	W. H. Tharp,
U. Hewett,	W. A. Wanet,
L. Hewett,	J. Williams,
R. Rickman,	Jas. Williams,
G. W. Howard,	S. W. Wescott,
J. J. Howard,	W. H. Wescott,
J. S. Jenkins,	E. M. White.

Acknowledgments.

W. T. J. Vann acknowledges the receipt of blankets, socks, &c., as donations for State Troops from the following persons, viz: Mrs. J. B. Quince, Mrs. J. M. Nixon, Mrs. B. W. Beery, N. F. Nixon, D. McMillan, Mrs. H. Drane, Mrs. W. A. McGuire, Mrs. Mary Craig, Mrs. N. E. Brickhouse.

For the Journal.

The Duplin Cavalry at Camp Beauregard, take this method of expressing their grateful thanks to the Ladies of Magnolia, to Mrs. J. B. Monk, Mrs. Dr. Harriss and Mrs. Wells especially, for good things and wearing apparel sent them.
W. J. HOUSTON, Captain.
Sept. 9th, 1861

THE YANKEE NAVY.—An article in the N. York Tribune gives some account of the progress which the enemy is making upon the water. The Richmond Whig submits the following comment:

With the vessels, money and credit they stole from us, they hope to be able to fit out a navy of tremendous force, which will enable them to make predatory descents all along our coast. There is no sort of doubt but that this is the sort of war which they design waging against us. With the command of the sea and by means of gun-boats, constructed for shallow water, they expect to burn our cities, steal our property and paralyze us in any aggressive movement we may meditate. Of course, such a war would conquer nothing—it would be very little different from piracy; but it would be annoying and intolerable. We must arrest it—and that soon—and the way to do it is by a bold, prompt and decisive stroke at the heart of the enemy. We can only stop this piratical war, recover our portion of the navy and other property in the old United States partnership, and conquer a lasting peace, on the banks of the Delaware and Hudson. Thither we must go at all hazards and at any cost.

A Spanish General's View of the Union Army—Interesting Letter of Gen. Lana, Written After a Visit to our Army of the Potomac.

[Translated from the Diaro de la Marina, of Havana, for the New York Herald.]

WASHINGTON, July 31, 1861.

You will be surprised on seeing my letter dated from this city, since, perhaps, you supposed I was already in Madrid. It would have been so had it not happened that I found, on my arrival at New York, that the famous steamship Great Eastern was expected, a circumstance which created in me a hope of making my trip to Liverpool in that colossus. In the meantime, in order to make the most of my time, I visited Saratoga, where I learned the news of the battle of Bull Run, and since the Great Eastern does not sail from Quebec till the 6th of August, I felt a curiosity to see what was going on, now that these people appear to be fighting in earnest; and at one bound I planted myself in the capital of the old Union.

Her Catholic Majesty's Minister, Sr. Tassara received me very well, and did everything in his power to post me as fully as possible in regard to the military and political state of this country, from which information I believe I have formed a sufficiently accurate idea of the actual situation, although hereabouts they are as silent as the dead on certain matters, and have very little news of what is taking place on the other side of the Potomac.

It is necessary to see this place to be convinced of what is occurring and to form an idea of what kind of affair an army is composed of; men without any military habits, and led by officers—chiefs and generals—who are for the most part devoid of the knowledge necessary. Excepting the war material in the transportation department, such as wagons, gun carriages, ambulances, &c., &c., which is magnificent, all else is a confusion of ill-clad men without any military instruction, and, what is worse, without trying to acquire it, according to appearances, since during the time I remained there I have seen them pass days and nights in the camps without doing anything, with the exception of battalion drill for a short while in the morning and again in the evening. As far as I have been able to observe, they have no large fields for manœuvring or target exercises, which surprises me, since I know the fondness they have for it in this country. Nothing impresses you that there are seventy thousand men in the neighborhood preparing for war. Silence and tranquility reign in the city and camps, neither more nor less than if everything were in a normal state.

For all I have searched, I have not succeeded in finding either calvary or artillery. True, the latter they abandoned on the Bull Run field of battle, and the former they have never had except in comparatively insignificant number. What they have is draught cattle such as I have never seen anywhere; the harness and gun-carriages are magnificent, all bran new, since they lost those they previously had in the battle, and that too, in great numbers, as every one says.

To day I saw more than a thousand most beautiful mules, as good as the best which are bred in the pastures of La Mancha (New Castile.) All of them were destined for draught service in the army; they had just come from Kentucky. Certainly all that money can procure is had here in abundance, but there are things which cannot be improvised. Hence it is, that according to my opinion, these gentry will be beaten as often as they go into battle, at least for the present.

Nothing of all that is said by the Southern papers on the result of the battle is exaggerated. Here it is known perfectly well that the federalists, besides having runaway helter skelter, lost about 19,000 muskets, seventy odd cannon (!), all their wagons and provisions, field trains, tents and a greater part of their knapsacks. It is only necessary to take a peep at an encampment to notice that not one of these latter is to be seen. The soldiers use no more clothing nor uniform than what we understand by barrack dress, and their clothes are so clumsily worn, dirty and motly that it is necessary to see to believe. Beards and long hair are also very much in fashion. I wonder if they immagine the enemy will be frightened by showing them dishevelled heads and dirty, hairy faces. I would require to write many pages to relate some of the much which is seen about here in these days of the remarkable and strange. But I can neither spare sufficient time for that, nor would you have patience to read it.

By the time you receive this letter it is very probable the scene may have been transferred more to the northward. I believe if the Southerners avail themselves duly of the time and circumstances they will very soon oblige their enemies to evacuate Harper's Ferry, offer battle to the corps of Federal troops marching through Western Virginia, and also present themselves at Baltimore, threatening the forces in possession there. In that case the army which is here encamped will have to retreat to Philadelphia, and then Virginia and Maryland will remain in the power of the Southern Confederates. I am thoroughly convinced that this must happen very soon.

I endeavored in vain to get a glimpse of the Southern troops, and convinced myself that it was useless to attempt it. Their pickets allow no one to pass, not even the country people in which case to penetrate the country it would be necessary to take a great round, for which I have not sufficient time.

To-morrow I start for New York, and after resting there a day will make an excursion to Niagara to see the bridge which the English have built over the river St. Lawrence(?), proceeding on the 5th to Quebec to embark for Europe on the 6th.

HYDE COUNTY—FLAG OF TRUCE.—No county on the waters accessible through Hatteras Inlet is so much exposed to the incursions and depredations of the enemy as Hyde. It is within 30 or 40 miles of the Fort—the enemy's headquarters. Indeed, Hatteras is a part of Hyde. Boats can cross at almost any time and land at any point they may choose. The wealth there will excite their thieving propensities; and the number of slaves that could be run off and sold in Cuba, would pay the entire expense of the expedition. Old Butler's heart leaps with fiendish pleasure at the prospect. A flag of truce was sent by the officer in command of the Fort to the citizens there on Friday last, informing them that they shall not be molested, if they will take the oath of allegiance to the Abolition Government, and aid, of course, the invading army in conquering the State. We have this from a citizen just from there on a hurried trip to Raleigh for aid. And aid they must have and that immediately. A regiment is absolutely indispensable for its defense. And also one, if not two Companies of Rangers, and a battery of flying artillery. The people there are making every possible means of defense. One company of volunteers is already in the field. The militia are organizing. A company of mounted men, we are informed, can be raised and the horses furnished there. Will the authorities send forces there at once? It must be done, or the county is ruined.—*Washington Dispatch.*

FROM TEXAS AND MEXICO.—The Galveston Civilian, of the 29th, has the following:

We understand that the volunteers who left Houston for Virginia last Friday, are detained at Neblitt's Bluff, on the Sabine, by high waters.

The Indianola and Lavaca papers state that large quantities of salt, from the lakes of Western Texas, are constantly arriving and for sale at those places.

Fayette county has already subscribed upwards of five hundred bales of cotton to the Confederate loan.—The merchants and others have generally pledged themselves to receive Confederate bonds at par in all business transactions. Fayette has turned out a large proportion of volunteers for the present war. Three companies at least are now absent in the public service.

The Indianola Courier learns from a gentleman from Corpus Christi that news had reached there to the effect that Governor Vidaurri had arrived in Texas, having been forced to leave by the Mexican Government. The cause is, that Vidaurri is supposed to favor the secession of the States east of the Sierra Madre, and their union with with the Confederate States of America.

General Comonfort was still at Roma, on the Texas side, at last accounts, waiting for the Mexican Government to grant him permission to return to his native land.

ABUSE OF BRITISH NEUTRALITY.—The Toronto "Leader," which appears to be in the secret service of Jeff Davis, being strong in its support of the Southern rebellion, says that the American Government has spies in Toronto and other Canadian cities, whose business it is "to hover about the hotels and other public places, and to telegraph to the Federal agents in the States the names and descriptions of Southern sympathizers who travel in that direction." After the "Leader" throws off this announcement it goes into a small paroxysm over this diabolical abuse of British neutrality.
Washington Star.

Claims for Pillages of the Enemy.

For the information of the people of Virginia and of other portions of the Confederate States, who have suffered by the abduction of their slaves by the enemy, or the waste or destruction of their property by them, we have been at pains to ascertain the mode of taking testimony of the fact and extent of such losses, which is to be placed on the files of the State Department, for the future disposition by the Government of the claims they may present.

The testimony is to be taken by deposition, or by oral proofs reduced to writing, before any of the following officers qualified to administer oaths, viz: any Judge of the Confederate States, or Commissioner of any court thereof; or any Notary Public; or, in case of their being no such officers in the county or corporation where the proceedings are instituted, then before any Justice of the Peace or Alderman. The affidavit of the party himself of the fact of ownership, and of loss or damage, is under all circumstances necessary.
Richmond Examiner.

RETALIATION UPON THE YANKEE PRISONERS.—The obligations of secrecy have been removed from a bill passed by Congress under authority of which the Executive will proceed to inflict retaliation upon the persons of the Yankee prisoners in our hands, "in such numbers as he may deem expedient," for the inhuman treatment of our prisoners of war in New York. The act of Congress, which has given the President authority for retaliation in such measure and kind as may seem to him proper and just, recites the fact, by way of preamble, and in vindication of its objects, that "the Government of the United States has placed in irons, and lodged in dungeons, citizens of the Confederate States, acting under the authority of letters of marque, issued in accordance with the laws of the Confederate States, by the President thereof, and have otherwise maltreated the same, and have seized and confined sundry other citizens of the said Confederate States, in violation of all principles of humane and civilized warfare."
Richmond Examiner.

From the Raleigh Register.

General Military Hospital.

The object in establishing a General Hospital in Richmond, or some suitable place in Virginia, is to relieve the wants and sufferings of the *sick and wounded soldiers* of the North Carolina troops in Virginia, "which may be found not sufficiently provided for under the rules of the War Department of the Confederate States."

This Institution will be under the control of the Governor of the State of North Carolina, and the necessary officers for its judicious management. Through it will be established and kept up direct communication between the citizens of North Carolina and the Regiments of North Carolina troops that are in the field. From this point it is proposed to distribute all contributions to the sick and wounded. The officers of the Institution will keep open a direct and constant correspondence with the Regimental Surgeons and the Colonels commanding, so that, at all times, it will be known where our wants are greatest, and also, what particular things are most needed. This will save much confusion and needless trouble and expense, as will be shown presently, and give efficiency to all charitable efforts by insuring the reception of every benefit conferred. Many hundreds, nay, thousands of dollars have been lost to the donors, and what is far worse than that, to the deserving and needy objects of such donations, for the want of a system like this. It is not doubted for a moment but that the kind and generous people of our State will contribute most liberally of money and hospital stores in such a noble cause. With many it will not be convenient to contribute hosp

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1861.

THE ELECTION by the Legislature of Messrs. Davis and Dortch to represent North Carolina in the Senate of the Confederate States, seems to afford our Raleigh cotemporaries much food for paper and ink. The end is not yet. The agitation will no doubt go on, and there is some cause for it. Had the existing compromise of Davis and Avery been carried out, there would not have been this dissatisfaction, and all the ink-bottles in all the sanctums in the State, spilled over all the reams of cap and letter paper to be obtained and used by sapient editors and correspondents, would not have been able to create a decent ripple outside of their own special tea-pots. There was none over the election of State delegates made by the Convention. Why should there be now?

We have nothing to add in regard to the gentlemen elected beyond what we have already said in a former issue. We are under no peculiar obligations to Messrs Avery, Clingman or Reid, we are only speaking of the effect of the transaction and the *animus* apparent in some quarters with regard to it. Men may talk as they please about the impropriety of indulging in sectional feelings. The best way of avoiding such things is to remove the *cause* for jealousy. The model of all prayers transmitted to us by the founder of our religion, contains an earnest petition that we may not be led into temptation but delivered from evil. The choice of two Senators from almost adjoining Counties is, under existing circumstances, a practical temptation and incentive to sectional division in the feelings of our people. Until men cease to be men we must expect them to be influenced by the feelings of men in all their strength and in all their weakness. We remember reading something about a Trojan horse that concealed an ambuscade.

And then it is evident, that in rejecting the existing understanding, not simply was a blow aimed at the West, but equally at those men who had at first stemmed the torrent of submission, or who had first or last declared against Douglassizing the Democracy of the State. Even Geo. Davis who fought the Union battle as long as he could, and longer, we thought than he ought to have done, was not quite conservative enough for the new found friends of the Confederacy—for men who had denounced Jefferson Davis and all the rest *usque ad nauseam*.

The Democrats and the early States Rights men of the State claim no merit for having first seen the coming storm and prepared to meet it. But are they to be proscribed by those who would not or could see it, although posted upon the watch-towers and claiming to be the sentinels of the people?

The Democrats and Secessionists of the State, came up to the support of Mr. Davis who had never been either a Democrat or a Secessionist until every hope of an honorable Union had not only failed but he had *seen* its failure as a member of the peace conference. His western confrere, an original believer in the necessity of secession, ought to have been treated with the same good faith. Was he? Whose fault was it?

In this matter the Democrats of the Cape Fear, the strongest and most unchangingly Democratic portion of the State, have known no party prejudices, and will know none, unless the knowledge be forced upon them by any attempt to proscribe them, then of course they must assert their rights and accept the issue pressed upon them. We have never mentioned party before this, since the movement in April, and would not now, but for the occasion which calls forth these remarks.—The movement was not intended to benefit Mr. Dortch, originally, we think, but failing any further success, it served to spite some others peculiarly unacceptable to the caucus holders. Mr. D. need not thank *them*.

EVENTS AND LOCALITIES.—The telegraph says that the Postmaster at Lewisburg writes to the Postmaster at Richmond certain details about a fight on the 10th, between Gen Floyd and the enemy, the latter being repulsed with heavy loss, while the loss of the Confederates was trifling; so trifling, indeed, as to throw doubt on the whole account.

This fight no doubt took place as represented by the Federals, at a point on the Northwest side of the Gauley River, not far from Summerville, the county seat of Nicholas County, Va., on the main road from Lewisburg to the Ohio River, at Parkersburg. The Gauley falls into the New River, a few miles below, and forms the Great Kanawha. A gentleman familiar with the country, informs us that there is precisely the sort of ground in that vicinity as is indicated by the accounts. Floyd was strongly posted—his men fought bravely and no doubt the repulse of the enemy was severe; but Floyd was in danger of being surrounded or having his communications with Wise intercepted, so he crossed over at night and Rosencranz did not attempt pursuit. Summerville, near which the fight came off is 286 miles from Richmond, Lewisburg is 214 miles from Richmond. The Virginia Central Railroad is finished to Covington, a few miles from Lewisburg.

The news from Missouri is so hard to get at, and comes in such a round-about way, that we find much difficulty in making anything definite out of it. It would seem that the reports about fifteen thousand men under Gen. Rains, and sixteen thousand men as the main body of Gen. Price's force, relate to the same body approaching Lexington. Boone county, where Tom Harris—whom we cannot fully identify—captured the government agent, is on the north side of the Missouri River, just west of Jefferson City, Glasgow, where Martin Green captured the *Sunshine*, is on the North bank of the Missouri River, some distance west from Booneville.

From the fact of Rosencranz giving Lee and Loring the slip in Western Virginia, and indeed from the whole history of the war in that section, we must feel convinced that the enemy is better supplied with local information there and with spies and guides, than our people are.

THE NEWS from the line of the Potomac is not without decided interest, but it comes from the Federal side and may not be altogether accurate. Most of the maps we can find are merely got up to sell, and when it comes to a mile or two, so important at a time when the pickets can hear each others challenges, they are almost worthless. The movements of the Confederates seem arranged to draw or force McClellan to an engagement, in which they will probably succeed, as nothing else can save his strategic lines.

WE HAVE heard a report this forenoon, to the effect that sundry Lincolnites from Fort Hatteras, now in possession of the Yankees, had, aided, abetted and guided by certain mean persons, resident on the Banks, made a foray upon the mainland of Beaufort county, destroying and stealing property and running off negroes. We are nearly certain that the rumour is at least greatly, if not wholly a mistake, to say the least of it. It comes too round-about, and we think we would have heard of it directly if anything like this had occurred.—Besides, Beaufort is less accessible to the pirates, who must have gone, if at all, in boats, than Hyde.

Daily Journal, 17th inst.

M. JEFF. THOMPSON of Missouri is after the Fremonters with a sharp stick, and he will use it. They threaten, and confiscate and imprison. If they hang or shoot we ought to do it tenfold, if possible. Who would expect that terms should or would be kept with or observed by hyenas, like those who preside over the movements of the Lincolnites.

We Cannot Stand on the Defensive all the Time.

It costs more than it comes to. We will not stand so, long, nor did it ever form part of the programme of the President or of the Cabinet of the Confederate Government that we should do so; but our position has been a delicate one, and we could not have advanced sooner beyond our own borders without violating some physical or moral law. Physically we could not invade Ohio, which is one of the hostile States on the West and North of our territory, from the simple fact that, until recently, we were so greatly out-numbered in Western Virginia that we could not even hold our own on our own soil The same thing may be said of Pennsylvania where it borders on Northwestern Virginia, and is hardly more abolitionized or more traitorous than the Unionists of that section of the "Old Dominion." We could not invade through Maryland or Kentucky, because, although not with us, they had not taken ground against us, and our policy was to await the call of the State authorities before appearing in arms upon their soil. This call will be made by Maryland next week, *and it will be responded to* by the Confederacy, and Maryland will show herself worthy of her ancient fame. The glorious "Maryland Line" will soon be the pride of the Southern army, as it was that of the revolutionary army.

President Davis meant all he said when he talked of transferring the seat of war from the banks of the Potomac to the banks of the Susquehannah and the Ohio, and he will do it, but he will do it strictly in accordance with the principle upon which the whole action of the South is based, namely, the most perfect regard to State Rights. The state of things in Maryland has been wholly anomalous, and nobody dreamed that Kentucky had fallen so low, so very low, as she has shown herself to have done. Her position is almost beneath contempt.

But Kentucky having taken a position dictated by traitors and openly gone with the enemy, and Maryland being about to take her position dictated by a true though tardy sentiment of honor and patriotism, and Western Virginia being now *rectus in curia*, able, with the assistance of sundry brave regiments under Wise, Floyd, Lee, Loring and others, to hold her own and push forward, the war is going rapidly towards Africa. By doing so, every effort made not simply feeds off a blow, but weakens the power of the enemy to aim blows at us in future.

Miners and Planters Bank.—A. T. Davidson, Pres't.

There is one way to be sure of always having something *like* money on hand, and that is to get hold of a bill on the "Miners and Planters Bank," which "promises to pay" away at Murphy, in Cherokee county, 373 miles west of Raleigh, yet floods the circulation here, some five hundred miles from the place of issue and of supposed redemption, to the serious loss and annoyance of any poor devil who may suppose that he is not totally penniless while he has one of these flimsies about him. He can't get rid of it.

They are signed D. C. Harden, Cash'r. A. T. Davidson, Pres't. Mr. Davidson is said to be the member of the provisional Congress chosen by the State Convention to represent the mountain district. We shall most strenously protest against Mr. Davidson's further holding this or any other office of honor, trust or profit until he makes some arrangements to take care of these abandoned off-spring of his bank, foisted upon the public to their serious annoyance and loss. We have been annoyed with these affairs more than enough. There must be something done about them. They are a nuisance—a humbug—as the thing stands. Whose fault is it? Mr. Davidson owns the controlling stock in the affair.

OLD DUPLIN AGAIN.—We have just learned from a friend from Duplin, that *another* volunteer company has been organized in that county, by the election of A. G. Mosely, Captain; D. Morisey, A. Brown, and D. M. Pearsall, Lieutenants; and that *another* company is nearly complete, and still *another* company *rapidly* progressing;—and we are further advised that the good ladies of that county have established societies for the benefit of the soldiers, and that these societies will show a *good* account of clothing, &c., &c.

Old Duplin is all right and always right. She will turn out to repel the invader, even to her women and children. The very negroes parody Henry Clay, and desire to slay—not a Mexican—but a Lincolnite.

THE LINCOLNITE soldiers at Hatteras really commenced plundering and destroying the little property of the people on Hatteras Island, compelling them to take the oath or be ruined. One man says that when he got home, he found them cutting the bottoms out of his chairs and ripping open his bedding. He took the oath and the depredations were stopped.

The mainland of Hyde county will be seriously compromised, unless loyal troops are sent there. We regret to believe that this is so, but we fear that there are men prominent there, whose hearts are with their Northern investments;—who could not subscribe a dollar to a work for the benefit of their own State, but could send thousands North for investment. Where the treasure is, there will the heart be also.

On Sunday last, there were twelve hundred Lincolnite troops at Fort Hatteras. There were none of their gun-boats on the Sound and none of their ships outside at sea, and they were in terror of being attacked and stormed. The Tories are worse than the Yankees, by far.

WE TRUST that hereafter matters and things in this section will go on promptly and harmoniously, and that all misconceptions and misunderstandings will be at an end. We hardly care to allude to anything of this nature, save to express a wish and a hope for harmony, and the avoidance of harsh judgments or expressions.—We must be a unit among ourselves. Where any disagreement exists among doctors, who shall decide? Not we, surely.

But as Gen. Anderson is at Head-Quarters, there can be no further necessity for anybody to do or say anything more. No doubt all parties felt themselves right, and meant to be right; so let it be, and so let all pull together. All will do so bravely and faithfully.

PASSED THROUGH.—Eleven of the crew including the Captain and Mate of the Ship John Carver, captured by the brig Jeff Davis and carried into St. Augustine previous to the loss of the Jeff Davis, on the Florida coast, passed through here *en route* for Richmond on yesterday in charge of the Marshall of Florida, Mr. J. M. Mason and three aids. Mr. Mason was formerly a resident of Smithville in this State, but has been a citizen of Florida for several years. He started from St. Augustine with 21 men, all of the crew of the J. C., but ten of them being foreigners were left at Fernandina.—The eleven will undergo an examination in Richmond.

Daily Journal, 13th inst.

WE HAVE been just shown a letter from Washington in this State, which puts at rest the rumour of any raid having been made upon the mainland in Beaufort county. The rumour possibly arose from the fact that the negroes on some plantations had run away to the swamps to keep out of the reach of their Yankee *friends*, but not of their lawful masters and protectors.

The news from Hyde county is discouraging. It is, we fear, about as bad as the previous accounts have made it.—*Daily Journal, 18th inst.*

Governor Magoffin vetoed the resolution of the Kentucky Legislature requiring him to warn off Confederate and Federal troops, but they passed it over his veto and he has proclaimed as required. Kentucky will have a revolution, for the Legislature, elected before the insults and atrocities of Lincolnism, does not now represent her feeling. But she will have a hard time of it.

The Seven Regiments Ordinance.

During the month of June, the Convention of this State, then in session in the Capitol at Raleigh, passed an act or ordinance for raising, in the County of Brunswick and the Counties lying on and East of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroads seven regiments for the purpose of defending the coast of the State. We believe that the delegates from New Hanover County voted for the ordinance on its passage but against it on its reconsideration. We feel certain that Mr. Holmes did, for we recollect a conversation had with him very soon after and that the subjoined paragraph from an article in the Weekly Journal of the 20th gives substantially, though briefly, according to our understanding, his reasons for voting against the ordinance when reconsidered. We presume it also stated the considerations operating with other Eastern members of the Convention. We revive this matter now, as we have recently seen frequent mention of it in the Raleigh papers:—

From the Weekly Journal of June 20, 1861.

The ordinance of the Convention providing for the raising and stationing of seven regiments in the counties on and East of the Wilmington & Weldon Road, for the defence of the Seacoast of the State, has been reconsidered and killed. It was objected that it would be virtually making the military of the Eastern Counties into a permanent home-guard not liable nor available for the common defence—that it would give a different character and organization to the military of the different sections of the State, thus creating jealousies—that it would render hopeless the raising of the ten regiments of State troops, or of the other regiments of volunteers for general service for twelve months. Eastern men proposed the reconsideration, and voted against the bill, least it might even be supposed capable of producing the effects above attributed to it.

We suppose this appeared in the Daily of the 16th or 17th.

TOPSAIL SOUND, N. C., Sept. 10th, 1861.

MR. FULTON:—I don't often intrude upon the columns of your paper, I now beg leave to ask a few questions. Seeing an advertisement from Dr. J. D. Bellamy calling for aid (hands) to entrench Wilmington we want to know out here (that is the only place where defences are needed; are there partialities to be shewn in this work? We have heard here for months about a General or Colonel somebody, rumor upon rumor has brought him almost in sight but he has not appeared yet to act as Engineer, to locate positions at the most important points on the sea coast here, to erect Batteries. Are we to wait longer still? I have not seen a single man nor heard one say but it should be done, and months ago. Had it not been for the waiting for an Engineer, it would have been done. Shall we wait for another Hatteras Picayune Butler affair, or shall the people take the matter in their own hands? They have the means to do it and are willing to use them. Again let us ask is it needful to have men of better judgment (not Engineers) to point out suitable locations for batteries than we have here—say on this Sound—Capt. Newkirk, Reuben Everitt, T. S. McClammy, D. McMillan, and others equally competent. Let us know. TOPSAIL SOUND.

WE WOULD REPLY to the first question in reference to the advertisement of Dr. Bellamy for hands, that that advertisement was made by the Doctor on behalf of the Town of Wilmington, the wages to be paid out of the funds of the town. There is no great partiality it would seem, in being thus allowed to spend your own means for the general defence; nor were the hands advertised for employed to entrench the town, but on the contrary they were employed miles away, on the coast.

As to the positions proper to be defended on the Sounds North of Confederate Point, we must suppose that the necessity for defence must arise out of the liability to attack. That there are points of this character we know, but do not feel at liberty to indicate. No serious attempt to land need be expected North of Sloop Point, if that far North on this immediate coast, nor would it be at all safe for an enemy to land there with less than ten thousand men, except for a hen-roosting raid, for before he could secure his communications, he would be overmatched and surrounded; nor would any sea-coast base of operations be safe that depended upon the precarious supplies obtainable through small inlets. The importance of Wilmington as a strategic point depends upon its being the tide-water terminus of three railroads and, indeed, of four, since it must at present be said to stand in that relation to the Fayetteville and Western Railroad to the coal-fields, with which it connects by means of the Cape Fear River.

Of the good sense and practical ability of the gentlemen spoken of by our correspondent, there can be no question, although none of them that we know of, aspires to technical knowledge in military engineering. The batteries when erected must depend mostly upon the local military for their efficiency, and to secure efficiency only a very few points of the first importance can be fortified, for weak and isolated works would only invite attack and capture.

THE DARK AND BLOODY GROUND, the name once bestowed upon Kentucky, seems determined to cling to her still and to exert a baleful influence over her destinies. She faltered and is now lost for the time at least. She sought safety in an ignominious sham of neutrality, kept up and foisted upon her by native traitors like Holt and Guthrie, and Crittenden, or by New England enemies like Prentice and Harney. Verily she has her reward! She will be the Belgium of the Continent.—Her soil that she wanted to keep so sacred—(for Lincoln)—will be trodden beneath the feet of armed men and torn by the hoofs of horses, by wheels of artillery carriages and the plunging of cannon balls. She has a fiery trial to pass through. Her natural allies of the South were anxious to respect her neutrality, but she would not respect it herself. She, or rather her Legislature, offered her soil as a convenient base of operations whereupon to organize a federal force for the invasion and subjugation of Tennessee and the South. General Polk would not stand that long. "If," said he, "You allow our enemies to make a move on your soil threatening our safety you must also consent for us to make a move to provide for the safety so threatened;" and the war is now fairly opened on Kentucky soil, for General Polk meant what he said.

But after all, the best elements of the Kentucky people are with the South; the best and largest fighting stock, and it will be more so as the war rolls on. Kentucky must yet join the South through much tribulation and after having Southernized the traitor city of Louisville, stopped Prentice's infamous treason, relieved old Mr. Crittenden of all connection with public affairs, for which he is incapacitated by his second infancy, sent off Holt and Guthrie, and done other things too numerous to mention.

THE YANKEES are flattering themselves that the troops from the Southern States now serving in the Confederate army in Virginia, will be withdrawn for the purpose of defending their own coasts from the predatory attacks of the Lincolnite fleets on the seacoasts of the Confederate States, and Commander Rowan, one of the Lincolnite heroes of Hatteras, talks about ten regiments having been recalled from Virginia for the defence of North Carolina. This is a flat untruth. There are more Confederate troops in Virginia to-day than before the Hatteras affair. Some few regiments that were getting ready for Virginia, may have been detained for a time at home or rather on the coast of their own State, but regiments are forming so rapidly that the quota of North Carolina troops on the frontier will be larger on the first of October than on the first of September. Because a few scattered and exposed "bankers" are at the mercy of a Yankee force equal in number to all the men, women and children on Hatteras Island, Mr. Rowan need not flatter himself that Lincolnism has any hold in North Carolina. His hopes, like his fort and Hawkins, sworn in men, will be based on the most shifting of sands.

We regret to learn that a Georgia paper with which we do not exchange, the *Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel*, has been rather ventilating this foolish slander against North Carolina. There are as few Lincolnites in the old North as anywhere else, be sure of that.

THE NORTHERN PAPERS speak about the Southern "revolution" and the Southern "rebellion," and in doing so they speak incorrectly, because, although the South has severed her connection with the North she herself has had no revolution—the frame-work of her social and governmental fabric is untouched—the existing rights of her people are preserved—the laws are supreme—republican institutions and representative government remain intact with fresh guaranties and improved constitutional safeguards. Neither can our separation from the North be characterized as "rebellion," unless it can be shown that we owed allegiance to the North—that the Northern people were our rightful lords and masters. We cannot see how any such claim could be substantiated by reason or justice.—There is then no rebellion.

But have not the people of the North submitted their rights and interests, and the rights and interests of their posterity, to the tender mercies of a most ruthless revolution? Who can say that the military dictatorship now at Washington is the constitutional government under which the United States had in other days grown and prospered? Who will say that the military is subject to the civil authority, when any petty satrap of Lincoln or Seward can send a file of men and cast any citizen into Fort LaFayette or Fort McHenry, where neither *habeas corpus* nor any other remedial provision can reach him, nor his friends communicate with him? Who will say that free speech or a free press any longer exist under the shadow of Sewardism. Why, even women are placed in limbo, and the minions of Francis Joseph or King Bomba may well tremble for their ignoble laurels when brought into competition with the system of espionage and espial set on foot by Seward, the introducer of passports for persons going or returning to a foreign country—for never was the pass-port system ever before adopted by any people speaking the English tongue. Lincolnism means military despotism, and the rapid steps by which the northern government has been carried to this point, may well be said to mark the most extraordinary revolution in history.

Where this thing will stop—to what extent its leaders may carry their atrocity—would be difficult to say. Fear is the parent of cruelty. Fear made Robespierre the monster he was. He proscribed all those he feared or suspected of being his enemies, and as each head fell into the basket, he fancied and not without cause, that from the spouting blood would spring up a ten fold crop of enemies. During the reign of terror, the terrorists themselves were really the most terrified. So it may soon be with Seward, Chase, Cameron, and Lincoln Blair. They are now so far on that they dare not retreat; and as they go on they will find it more difficult. If they falter they are lost, and the desperation of personal fear will supply what is lacking in true courage.

We can all now see the associations from which we have cut loose, and the character of the political elements with which it is sought to compel us into connection. We have not escaped an hour too soon. Perhaps it would have been better if we had escaped sooner.

WM. HOWARD RUSSELL—*not* "Lord John Russell" as some of the papers have it—keeps writing letters to the London *Times*, but few notice them now, or him either. Some person in the train of the French Prince Jerome has been writing from New York to the *Opinione Nationale*, said to be Jerome's pocket organ, and giving a very unflattering account of the state of things North of Mason and Dixon's line, or rather North of the Potomac.

We fear that Gen. McClellan "takes the oath" almost as loudly as old Scott, if the Northern papers are correct in reporting him to have addressed a part of his troops on Tuesday of last week in the following words:

"Soldiers—We have had our last retreat. We have seen our last defeat. You stand by me, and I will stand by you, and henceforth victory will crown our efforts."

Pride goes before a fall. General McClellan has been puffed up until he is really led to think himself all that is said of him. When he does fall, he will fall heavily—flat—dead—done for. When promising victory, the General might have remembered that man proposes but God disposes.

The Washington, N. C., *Dispatch* speaks of the people on Hatteras Banks or "Island" as having taken the oath to support Lincoln's government. We hardly know what to believe. There may possibly be some twenty-five hundred white residents on the sandhills about the Cape and around, some of them pilots and fishermen, but more of them wreckers, with a proportion of the faults that the latter pursuit inevitably entails.—There may be truth however in the fact that these people have felt themselves neglected by the State, for they had reason for so feeling. An isolated, ignorant, half civilized population like a part of that at Hatteras would be apt to swear almost anything under a pressure.

The British authorities in India are making the greatest exertions to increase the growth of cotton and create facilities for its transport to market, as yet with but moderate success. The twenty-nine inches of rain that falls upon cotton during its growth in the belt of land from central North Carolina down to the Gulf, say six degrees in breadth, from 29 to 35 north, and in length from the meridian of Washington City to that of the San Antonio River in Texas, say about 19 degrees is wanting in India, at the proper time, and irrigation will not supply the want. In fact, however, the more highly productive cotton belt will average little over two hundred miles of latitude and about five times that longitude.

It would appear that the attempt of Auguste Belmont, the New York Banker, the agent, and said to be a partner, of the Rothschilds, to negotiate a federal loan in Europe has failed so far as the London money market is concerned. Not even the Money Kings could make that affair go.

ANOTHER NORTH CARCLINA GENERAL.—A gentleman who is in a position to know personally the truth of his statement, informs us that General Rains, now commanding a division of the Southern army in Missouri, is a native of North Carolina, having been born in Newbern some forty-eight to fifty years ago.

WE TRUST that the gentlemen of the North—our Northern brethren—will keep Com. Barron, who, we suppose, is the son of old Commodore Barron, the unhero of Lake Erie, the gentleman of whom it used to be told, that, his name being mentioned in the presence of a not very well read Englishman, he asked of what he was baron—a title of nobility—to which a waggish American, with more truth than poetry, replied—barren of victory and honor. Somehow it will be hard to convince the people that everything was done at Hatteras that might have been done, while everybody feels that the fault was not with the subordinate officers or men. There were more men to blame, we fear, than parson Taylor.

A MERE FEINT.—Fort Macon is very well armed. It ought to knock any attacking squadron out of water. It no doubt *will*, should it be attacked. But Macon runs no risk of being attacked. The real attack will be made on some other more weakly defended and more really important strategic point. The Yankees are fooling our public men, civil and military, by the show of force against Fort Macon, and were it not that our people would be the sufferers, we would have no great objection to seeing some of the fooled officials and lazy-shoulder which they are too stupid to discover, for themselves put fort self-committed to any which pretend out by saying. Fort Macon, we may be certain, is not the point [illegible] We think we know what the point will be. We can guess at any rate.

A RECENT CENSUS shows the population of Paris to be 1,760,000. It has really increased very rapidly under the new Emperor, but even more in appearance than in reality, the City limits having been extended so as to include sundry precincts formerly counted as suburban. It is, no doubt, the finest, though not the largest or wealthiest City in the world.

☞The request of our Richmond correspondent has been complied with *to the letter*, as he will see. We only hope it has been observed elsewhere as it has been at this point. *Passengers* seem to have a *strong* inclination to *talk unreservedly*.

CORRECTION.—The names of John H. Wells, and James W. Wells, members of the Duplin Turpentine Boys, were accidently omitted in the published list in our paper last week.

RESIGNED.—The Charlotte *Democrat* states that Col. Johnson of that place, Commissary General of the State, has resigned. Col. Johnson was a highly efficient officer, as we hear from those who are presumed to know.

From the Richmond Despatch.

Another Artillery Duel

FAIRFAX C. H., Sept. 12.

An hour ago, as I came up on the Centreville road, I called on Major Walton, of the Washington Artillery, from whom I learned that a battle took place yesterday in the vicinity of Munson's hill. Early in the morning, information was brought in that the Federals in strong force were crossing by the Chain Bridge for the purpose of attacking our advance, and of driving us from the present commanding position. Captain Rosser, of the second company of the Washington Artillery, having four guns, two rifled cannon, and two howitzers, were sent out to engage them. Their battery was supported by three companies of infantry, of Colonel Kemper's regiment, consisting of three hundred and eight men, and a small body of cavalry.

The Federals were met at Louvansville, five miles from Falls Church, and about the same distance from the bridge, where a sharp and decisive battle commenced, which, from the number of men engaged, may be ranked a little above the usual skirmishes. The distance of the enemy, and the careful manner in which they concealed all their movements, prevents us from ascertaining accurately the number of the Yankees, but it is certain they had two batteries, containing eight guns, some twenty-eight hundred or three thousand men, and considerable cavalry.

The fight commenced with the artillery at long range, the shots from the Washington artillery falling with great accuracy into the ranks of the enemy. What the effects of these shots were is not known, and, on account of the skill of the Yankees, in concealing disagreeable facts, probably never will be; but during the engagement Capt. Rosser and his men fired sixty-six rifle shots—forty-five spherical case, seven shell and three canister. Considering the precision with which this company have heretofore sent their missiles at the enemy, and the number of shots fired, it may be safely supposed that the Federal loss was by no means slight, and that the battle was of some duration.

The enemy also used their guns and fired shot after shot in quick succession, but fired badly. It was another artillery duel. That our fire was having its effect soon became apparent, for they gradually fled from their guns, the infantry falling back, until a panic was created and there commenced another scene similar to the last act of the drama on the Plains of Manassa. There was a complete rout. The Yankees fled in terror, throwing away their canteens and haversacks, which were dead weights in the race, and broke like quarter-horses for the Potomac and a spot of safety beyond it.

They crossed again by the Chain Bridge, bearing away their dead and wounded, but in the pursuit five or six bodies were seen by the roadside, which they were unable to carry. As I have previously said, the number of men put *hors du combat* will not be known probably. None of the artillery on our side were injured, but there are rumors that two or three of our infantry were wounded. How true this may be I cannot say to-night; but can get further particulars in the morning. The facts as I have given them are from the official report of Capt. Rosser, which Major Walton received this morning.

I learn since arriving in this village that some prisoners were captured just before the fight commenced, who were endeavoring to make their way to the advancing enemy. A Lieutenant with a squad of men had been out scouting, and had obtained some information which would have been valuable had they escaped with it.—These men are from one of the Indiana regiments, and it is said that they were anxiously awaiting the termination of the fight, feeling entire confidence in the ability of their Yankee friends to release them. These men are now in Fairfax, and will be sent to Richmond to-morrow.

At this time I am unable to learn what part the infantry or the cavalry took in the fight. As the facts are given, it will be seen that this little victory is one of the most brilliant we have won in this campaign. Hardly four hundred men engage a force of ten to one, rout them and drive them like whipped curs from their kennels. This is the third time McClellan has ordered a sortie upon our lines, and the third time he has been repulsed and ignominiously whipped. His success thus far has not been very alarming to our cause. G. M.

Naval Engagement on James River.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 16th inst. contains a communication from Norfolk, on the 14th, which says that on the afternoon of the previous day [Friday] the Confederate steamer Patrick Henry, came down James River and anchoring about four miles above Newport News, opened her tremendous batteries upon the Federal steamer Savannah, which was anchored off the point above named. Shells from the Patrick Henry were seen to pass very near the Savannah, and it is hoped that she was damaged. She returned the fire briskly, the balls reaching about half way to the Patrick Henry. Four shots were also discharged from a Sawyer gun at Newport News.

At 6 P. M. the Federal propeller Daylight moved up towards the Patrick Henry, when the latter fired fourteen times at the former. Some of the balls, it is believed, penetrated the hull of the propeller, letting the daylight completely through. The Daylight fired four shots, changing her position as many times, and soon hurried away beyond the range of the guns of the Patrick Henry. The Savannah fired twenty-three shot and shell.

After this engagement, which enabled the Patrick Henry to test her guns, she quietly weighed anchor and leisurely passed further up James river. I cannot ascertain the extent of the damage, if any. This morning a large war ship was towed down from Newport News to Old Point.

A large war steamer went up to Newport News yesterday.

NEWS FROM GENERAL LEE'S COMMAND.—A gentleman who left the camp of that part of Gen. Lee's forces stationed on the east side of Cheat Mountain, under the command of Gen. H. R. Jackson, of Georgia, as late as Saturday night, brings us intelligence of the movement on this side the mountain to the time of his departure, and also some later news from Gen. Lee's division.

This gentleman explains the telegraph of yesterday about the movements of our forces. A part of General Jackson's command, under Cols. Rust and Talaferro, and a detached force from Gen. Lee's camp, under Col. Anderson, marched simultaneously, in the early part of last week, towards the fortification of the Federalists, on the Parkersburg road, on the top of Cheat Mountain. After a fatiguing march, the forces under Cols. Rust and Talaferro approached the vicinity of the fort, shot several pickets, and took a few prisoners, but deeming, after reconnoitering it, an attack on the fort injudicious, they returned to camp, reaching it very much fatigued on Saturday. The force under Col. Anderson did not join them. It encountered a body of Federalists at the foot of the mountain, on the west side, as stated by the telegraph, and probably did not ascend the mountain.

Gen. Lee's main force had not moved from the camp at Valley Mountain, and, therefore, all speculation about his marching to get in the rear of Rosencranz is at fault.

Latest from Gen. Lee's Command.

We met with an officer of our army on Saturday evening, who left Gen. Lee's command on Wednesday. The Gen. was then within a few miles of the enemy, and was advancing. More than this it is not prudent to make public. This army gentleman had received intelligence at camp, of Gen. Floyd's success—the report of whose guns he could hear—which differs from the statement which we publish elsewhere to-day. It was believed to be Rosencrantz who fell back, and with a loss of at least 400 in killed, and some prisoners. Such was the intelligence brought to Gen. Lee's camp.—*Lynchburg Virginian 16th.*

On yesterday, and within the past few days, there have been some important movements among the troops encamped in the vicinity of Richmond. A large squadron of cavalry left [illegible] Saturday, besides some infantry regiments, which [illegible] a few days ago. The destination of these troops is [illegible] but we presume, from the movements of the troops, that Manassas Junction is to be mentioned in the newspapers.—*Rich. Examiner, 16th.*

The Stay Law.

AN ACT TO CHANGE THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS AND THE RULES OF PLEADING THEREIN.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the several Superior Courts of Law shall have exclusive original jurisdiction to hear, try and determine all causes of a civil nature whatever at the common law, which may require the intervention of a jury.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That there shall be but one term of the said superior courts of law and equity, open and held in each of the counties of the State, in each year, which shall be holden at the times and places now required by law for holding the Fall Term of said court, and all laws requiring the holding of the Spring term of said courts are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all actions brought in the said superior courts of law and equity the defendant or defendants shall not be compelled to plead thereto for twelve months from the return term.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That in all cases where suits have already been brought and are now pending in any of the superior courts of law and equity, it shall be the duty of the said court, and it is hereby required to give the defendant or defendants further time for trial until the Fall term of 186[illegible], when the same shall stand for trial as other suits, and in all suits which may have been heretofore brought returnable to the Fall term of 1861, the defendant or defendants shall not be compelled to plead or answer thereto for twelve months.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the courts of pleas and quarter sessions of the several counties, except the counties of Transylvania, Clay, Mitchell and Alleghany, each of which counties shall have one court of pleas and quarter sessions every year, which shall be holden in Transylvania on the 3d Monday in August, and in Clay on the last Monday in August, and in Mitchell, on the second Monday in September, and in Alleghany on the fourth Monday in October in each year, shall not have jurisdiction of any civil case in which the intervention of a jury may be necessary; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of said court to make up a record in all civil cases now pending in the said courts of pleas and quarter sessions, and file the same, together with the original papers, with the clerks of the superior courts of law, on or before the fall term of the superior courts of law in their respective counties; and it shall be the duty of the clerks of the superior courts of law to enter the said cases upon their appearance docket, and the same shall stand for trial at the said term of the said superior court as other cases now pending in said court.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That in all cases in which judgments have heretofore been taken in either the superior or County Courts, and upon which executions have issued, it shall be the duty of the sheriff or other officer in whose hands such executions have been placed for collection to endorse a levy upon the property of the defendant or defendants, sufficient to satisfy the same and return such executions without making a sale; and upon return, it shall be the duty of the clerk to issue a *venditioni exponas*, or *fieri facias*, at the election of the plaintiff, returnable to the terms of the succeeding court which is held twelve months from the test of such *venditioni exponas*, or *fieri facias* and that all *alias* executions upon judgments heretofore taken shall be returnable in like manner.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That so much of the 17th section of the 105th chapter of the Revised Code as subjects sheriffs to a penalty of one hundred dollars for not executing and returning process be and the same is hereby repealed, as to all penalties incurred since the passage of a bill at the last regular session of the General Assembly, entitled "a bill to prevent the sacrifice of property, and for the relief of the people," and as to all future penalties.

SEC. 8. That *capias ad satisfaciendum* shall issue from any of the courts or from any justice of the peace upon any judgment now existing, or upon any judgment which may be hereafter obtained in any of the said courts, or before any justice of the peace.

SEC. 9. That it shall be the duty of all constables and other officers to levy any executions which may be in their hands issued upon judgments heretofore issued by magistrates, and to return the same together with said levies to the justices of the peace who issued the same, or to some other magistrate in said county, whose duty it shall be, upon the application of the plaintiff, to issue a *venditioni exponas*, not returnable sooner than twelve months from the date thereof.

SEC. 10. That hereafter all civil warrants issued by justices of the peace shall be made returnable for trial twelve months after the date of issuing such warrant and not before; and no justice of the peace shall have power or jurisdiction to try any such warrants before the expiration of twelve months from the issuing of the same, *provided* that the defendant or defendants are residents of this State; and all executions issued by a justice of the peace shall be made returnable twelve months from the issuing of the same; and upon the trial of such warrant, either party may appeal from the judgment to the next succeeding fall term of the superior court of the county where the warrant is tried, by giving security as is now provided by law, in case of appeal from justices' judgments; but if the defendant or defendants make oath that he or they are unable to give security for the amount of the judgment and cost, then the justice shall grant the appeal without security; and return the paper with such affidavit to the next fall term of the superior court of said county, when the defendant shall enter his plea, and the case shall be continued over and not stand for trial until the next succeeding fall term of said court.

SEC. 11. That if any sheriff, clerk or other officer shall violate any of the provisions of this act, he shall forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars, to be recovered by any person suing for the same in the name of the State, and shall also be subject to indictment, and upon conviction shall be fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 12. That all deeds of trust and mortgages hereafter made, and judgments confessed to secure debts shall be void as to creditors, unless it is expressly declared therein, that the proceeds of sale thereunder shall be appropriated to the payment of all the debts and liabilities of the trustee (this should be *trustor*) or mortgagor, equally *pro rata*: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to sheriffs or other public officers who may make a mortgage or deed of trust to secure securities to their official bond.

SEC. 13. That there shall be but one term of the supreme court of the State, which shall be held in the city of Raleigh at the usual time for holding the summer term thereof, and all laws which require the winter term of same court to be held are hereby repealed, and the judges of the said court are not required to hold the winter term thereof.

SEC. 14. That the Morganton term of said court shall be discontinued, and it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court held heretofore in the town of Morganton, to transmit to the clerk of the court held in the city of Raleigh all the records, books and papers pertaining to said court, in Morganton, on or before the second Monday in June next, and it shall likewise be the duty of the clerk of the court of Morganton to expose to sale the library at Morganton, (except such books as the judges of the supreme court shall direct to be transmitted to the city of Raleigh,) at public auction to the highest bidder for cash and pay the proceeds into the public treasury, after repaying the amount advanced by members of the bar in its purchase, and, *provided further*, that members of the bar who have placed law books in said library for the benefit of the court, shall be permitted to withdraw them before the sale.

SEC. 15. That all matters and causes now remaining undetermined in said court at Morganton shall be docketed in the court at Raleigh, in such order as the judges shall prescribe, and shall be there heard and determined, and the clerk of said court in Morganton shall make all his reports touching all matters referred to him to the next summer term of the court in Raleigh as fully and completely as the same shall be made to the court in Morganton, and that all writs, rules, attachments and process of every kind now returnable to the term of the court to be held

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 14, 1861.

The Examiner's bulletin board has the following this afternoon:

The Postmaster at Lewisburg writes to the Postmaster at Richmond, as follows:—"Gen. Floyd had another engagement with the enemy on the 10th, and routed them—killing one hundred and wounding one thousand; also taking some prisoners. A few hours after the engagement, Floyd heard that another wing of the enemy had crossed the river a few miles above him on this side. Floyd then fell back."

This report is reliable. It was brought by an officer of the staff. The Confederates lost one killed and eight wounded."

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 15th, 1861.

Nothing new from the camps.

It is understood the Attorney General will publish to-morrow instructions to the receivers under the sequestration act.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 16th, 1861—10:20 P. M.

Gen. L. P. Walker has resigned, and it is understood to-day that Attorney General Benjamin will temporarily attend to the duties of the War Department.

Several names have been mentioned as successors to Walker, among them Bishop Polk and others.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 16th, 1861—10:38 P. M.

Passengers by the cars report a sharp engagement on Monday last. A detachment of the Washington Artillery and portion of Wigfall's regiment attacked Hall's House and captured it. The Federal loss was four killed, seven prisoners and many wounded. None injured on the Confederate side so far as known.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 18—10:41 P. M.

The New York Herald of Friday last gives a circumstantial account of the total wreck of the privateer steamer Sumter, on the Island of Trinidad, on the 20th August—the crew, who had deserted, says that the vessel was most probably intentionally wrecked by the dissatisfied crew.

The Herald urgently calls on Gen. Dix to declare martial law throughout Maryland.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 17th, 1861—P. M.

The Secretary of the Treasury has to-day accepted of the bid of the Southern Express Company, for one hundred thousand dollars for the faithful performance of its duties as the agent of the revenue department of the Confederate States.

The Enquirer of to-morrow morning, will publish a letter from Lewisburg stating that Gens. Wise, Floyd and Loring with Gen. Cox surrounded on yesterday, and that a fight is expected to-day.

A reliable gentleman who reached here this evening from Washington states that the Federals threw between sixty and seventy shells from the other side of the Potomac in to Virginia on yesterday.

A member of Congress came from Manassas this evening and says that there is no truth in the report of the shelling of Leesburg.

Leesburg is the terminus of the Alexandria, Loudon and Hampshire Rail Road, which Road the Federal army took possession of when they occupied Alexandria. We are not certain whether they have possession of any of the road at the present time. Leesburg is 38 miles from Alexandria, is the Capital of Loudon County, Va., and is situated near the Kittatinny Mountain, three miles from the Potomac river.]

Applications have been made to the Adjutant General's office, and received as a reply that no information about the missing partners has been received at that department, either as to their truth or falsity. A few days will decide.

From the North and West, via Louisville & Mobile.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13, 1861.

The Times says that there is considerable feeling among the clerks and men in consequence of Gen. McClellan's impressing their wagons to wait the claim of their owners.

The Postmaster General has advised that no mails go over the St. Joseph and Hannibal roads. The prospect for the resumption of that service is bad.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 13, 1861.

Intelligence was received here to-night that the Confederates are moving in large bodies from Fairfax Court House and Falls Church. Heavy picket skirmishing is also reported.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15, 1 61.

Several petitions have been received from New York and Philadelphia demanding the expulsion of the London Times' correspondent—William Howard Russell.

Several thousand Confederate troops have marched on the pickets near Hall's House and Mount Olive Church driving them [the Federals] within their lines. They also occupied Ball' Cross Roads, one mile below the point which they occupied Gen. McClellan will doubtless attempt to drive them off to-day.

The pickets thrown out from Fort Cocoran have been driven in, and a lieutenant and two soldiers killed.

The Confederates fire signal rockets along the whole line.

The *Post* of yesterday says that the skirmishes are greatly exaggerated.

The militia of the District of Columbia are preparing for active service.

The leading Editor of the Baltimore *Exchange* has been arrested.

Heavy firing has been heard towards the Chain Bridge supposed to have been the artillery practising.

The *Post* says that at 10 o'clock this morning the Confederates moved in force to Bull's Cross Roads; four pickets were captured and two wounded.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15, 1861.

Three spies were arrested here to-day.

W. Walker correspondent of the New York *Express*, has been dangerously wounded by a prisoner, who afterwards escaped.

Commodore Porter has been assigned an important command on the Mississippi river.

The N. Y. *Tribune* says that the Potomac flotilla reports the batteries five miles below Acquia Creek. Also a number of soldiers at Mattinas Point, and that the Pensacola will pass the Point without a severe fight.

Gen. McClellan has visited Gen. Banks.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16, 1861.

The Captain-General's [of Cuba] proclamation regarding vessels bearing the Confederate flag, is occupying the attention of the Cabinet here.

A schooner that ran the blockade at Galveston and arrived in New Orleans had returned with a cargo of Coffee.

Advices from Hagerstown, Maryland, states that the Confederates attacked the pickets opposite Pritchard's mills and were repulsed, and eight of them are reported to have been killed. The federal loss was one killed.

Capt Morris, of the Royal Navy, at Port Royal, Jamaica, says that "We [they] are ordered to observe a strict neutrality, and if the Sumter were to come in to-morrow would receive same attention that is paid United States vessels.

A fireman who deserted from the steamer Yorktown, says that she is iron plated to protect her sides and upper machinery.

Kentucky Legislature.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 13 1861.

Mr. Huston, from the Committee on the Revised Statutes, reported a bill to prohibit and punish rebellion in the State which was made the special order for to-day. The bill makes the waging of war on the United States, the enlistment of troops for the Confederate States, inducing others to do so, joining or parading with Company, with the intention of joining the Confederates, felony, and the penalty more to ten years imprisonment. The invasion of Kentucky by any of her citizens, as Confederate soldiers, to be punishable with death. The bill to go into effect in ten days after its passage.

The Battle of Tuesday Last.

Gen. Rosencranz's official account of the battle on Tuesday last is similar to that sent last night. He says that he had about twenty killed and one hundred wounded. He had two stand of colors, a few prisoners, and camp equipage, which Gen. Floyd had left.

Among the names mentioned for gallantry and soldierly conduct by Gen. Rosencranz are those of Bonham; Col's Crittenden, Lytle and Low; Captains Hartzuff, Snyder and Sullivan; and Major Burke.

From the Point of Rocks.

Latest advices from the Point of Rocks, Maryland, say it is reported that the Confederates are taking up the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and are using the materials to extend the track to the Alexandria and Loudon road.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 14, 1861.

Gov. Magoffin has vetoed the resolution passed by the Legislature ordering him to proclaim the Confederates off Kentucky soil. The resolutions have been passed over his veto.

Huston's rebellion bill has been postponed until Monday next.

The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser says that General Fremont is to be succeeded by Gen. Meigs.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 15th, 1861.

Reliable advices say that Fremont is not at Louisville.

A dispatch from Ironton, Missouri, states that Union men from Granville report that Gen Hardee has returned and has threatened an immediate attack on this post, Ironton.

Gen. Floyd is reported by Federal authority to have left ten thousand dollars worth of stuff behind on the battle ground on the 10th. Fears are entertained that he may concentrate with Gen. Wise and attack Cox.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 17, 1861.

Gen. Z Ilicoffer is fourteen miles in Kentucky strongly posted at Cumberland ferry and Log Mountain Heights.

Huston's treason bill has been again postponed.

Gov. Magoffin's Proclamation.

FRANKFORT, KY., Sept. 14th, 1861.

In obedience and subject to the joint resolution adopted over the Governor's veto,] by the General Assembly of Kentucky, the Government of the Confederate States, the State of Tennessee, and all others concerned, are hereby informed that Kentucky expects the Confederate or Tennessee troops to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally.

Signed, B. MAGOFFIN.

ST. LOUIS, Sept 13th, 1861.

Gen. Rains is reported to be within forty miles of Lexington with a force fifteen thousand strong.

Tom Harriss has captured the Government agent of Boone county, and took a number of horses.

Attempt to Burn the Pensacola Navy Yard.

PENSACOLA, FLA., Sept. 15th, 1861.

Last night a gun boat with fifteen Federals and a howitzer, moved from Fort Pickens to the Navy Yard and set fire to the guard-boat, with the intention of burning the yard, but the alarm was given in time to save the yard.

The Federals left, firing grape and canister, which wounded one person.

They were piloted by four marines who deserted four days since. Our men on the boat fought bravely, killing four of the enemy. Our loss is one missing and three slightly wounded.

HUDSON, Mo., Sept. 13th, 1861.

Martin Green has crossed the Missouri river at Glasgow, with 3,500 mounted men. He seized the steamer Sunshine, and used her for transporting his troops. He captured a guard of 14 federals, and released a number of secession prisoners. The Sunshine was laden with Sugar and Coffee; also, 600 stand of arms.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 15, 1861.

Advices from Sioux City state that one thousand Missourians had attacked Booneville, and were repulsed with twelve killed and thirty wounded.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

Election of Senators to Confederate Congress.

RALEIGH, Sept. 13th, 1861.

Messrs. George Davis, of New Hanover, and W. T. Dortch, of Wayne county, have been elected Senators to the Confederate Congress—Davis receiving seventy-nine votes, and Dortch seventy-one votes.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 13, 1861.

The Provost Marshal at daylight arrested Mayor Brown, Ross Winan, Charles and F. Lawrence, S. Wallace and L. P. Shoot, members of the Legislature, and delivered them to Fort McHenry.

Congressman May, and legislators Henry M. Morfit and W. C. Harrison are reported to have been arrested. It is also reported that Benj. G. Howard, the peace candidate for Governor, has been arrested; also, Dennison Guinlan, and Dr. Lynch, members from Baltimore county, and J. Ball, editor of the Baltimore *South*.

The Legislature was to have met on Tuesday.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 15, 1861.

W. A. Glenn, editor of the Exchange, has been arrested. The city is unusually quiet.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13th, 1861.

The police have seized the bank notes belonging to Pittsylvania Bank, Virginia, and have imprisoned the engraver.

The National Zeitung newspaper has been interdicted.

The Alice Tinker, from Liverpool, partly owned in Apalachicola and Mobile, has been seized.

At Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., twenty-four boxes, containing articles of curiosity and art, the property of Commodore Tatnall, have been seized.

NEW YORK, Sept 15, 1861.

The Steamship Columbia has arrived from Havana with dates to the 10th inst.

Two vessels had arrived at that port from New Orleans, having run the blockade.

A British Schr. had arrived from Newbern, N. C., laden with rice and naval stores.

Vessels with the Confederate flag are admitted into the Cuban ports, and treated as those of other civilized nations.

The "Columbia," mostly owned in the South, has been seized, also seven thousand dollars in gold, which was destined for the South.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15, 1861.

The United States steamer Sumter has arrived here, and reports most of the African Squadron as homeward bound.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16, 1861—P. M.

Four vessels were seized to-day. Seven Southerners were arrested on board the steamer City of Manchester to-day, but nothing treasonable being found against them they were released.

M. McMasters, editor of the Freeman's Journal, has been arrested and sent to Fort LaFayette.

Later from Europe.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 15th, 1861.

The steamship Kangaroo has arrived from Liverpool, with dates via Queenstown to the 5th inst.

The political news is unimportant. England is about to send two more regiments to Canada.

A railroad accident had happened near London, killing thirteen and wounding fifty persons.

Cotton—Sales for the past two days of 27,000 bales—the market closing at unchanged prices.

Consols 92¾ a 92¾.

CLARKSBURG, VA., Sept. 13th, 1861.

The Confederates commenced advancing on yesterday morning on both Turnpikes towards Elk Water and Cheat Mountain. They surrounded the fort on the summit of the Cheat, cut telegraph wires, and continued to advance on Elk Water until within two miles of the federal forces, when shells from Loomis's battery checked them. Skirmishing was kept up all night. Two Confederate officers shying around the federal camp was surprised by the pickets, and shot, one of whom is said to be John A. Washington, of Mount Vernon.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 13th, 1861.

A messenger brings word that Gen. Price's advance guard is at Warrensburg. Price claims to have a force of 16,000—his main body is approaching Lexington. The same messenger brought Gen. Price's official account of a battle at Fort Scott, on the 4th of Sept., inst., where the forces under Lane and Montgomery formed a junction and retreated after a skirmish of an hour and a half.

Gen. Price's loss was three killed and twenty-seven wounded. The Kansans abandoned Fort Scott, and continued their retreat towards Kansas.

From Fortress Monroe.

The Steamer S. R. Spaulding has returned from Hatteras inlet, leaving the Susquehanna and Pawnee there.

Four English flagged vessels, seduced by temporarily lowering the Federal flag and by offers of pilots and other facilities to enter the inlet have been captured. They were laden with molasses, shoes, clothing, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 16, 1861.

The Banks in the city have acceded to the suggestions of the Governor's proclamation recommending a suspension of specie payments. The Banks will receive on deposit, and in payment of debts due them, Confederate notes at par.

The California goes to Mobile on Tuesday morning.

Communication with Mobile it is apprehended will not be cut off. The troops have been withdrawn from Ship Island.

Gen. Earle Van Dorn, and Lieuts. Robert W. Kerpwerth and A. V. Verton arrived this evening from Texas, en route for Richmond.

The Expedition off the Atlantic Coast.

The last intelligence received here of the naval expedition of the enemy off our coasts was, that Fort Macon was threatened by a number of its vessels. This fort is a strong position, on what is known as Bogue Island, and guards one of the most important inlets on the North Carolina coast, opposite the port of Beaufort. It is understood here, however, that the preparations for defence are complete, and that the enemy will have to encounter difficulties in any demonstration on this point, such as did not confront them at Hatteras.

News has also been received of the abandonment of Beacon Island and Oregon Inlet, on the Carolina coast. It is understood that the abandonment of these points became necessary on account of the seizure of Hatteras and the free ingress of the enemy to the Sounds.

The defences of Wilmington, Fort Macon, Newbern, and other points on the Carolina seaboard, is now a matter of urgent necessity. Volunteers, we learn, are being raised in the Eastern and Southern counties of North Carolina to defend the sea coast.

On the Georgia coast preparations are active for putting it in a defensive conditiop. The equipment of Fort Pulaski is fully completed, the State of Georgia having expended about $80,000 for heavy guns and other necessary equipments.

Governor Brown has also assumed the constitutional power to call into active service State troops to conduct military operations on the coast. The proclamation, which he has issued on the subject, calls for the thorough organization and training of the militia. Volunteer companies entering the service will be mustered into service as soon as needed, after they can be armed and formed into regiments, to serve for six or twelve months, as the exigencies may require.

At last Northern accounts, Stringham, the Flag officer of the squadron, was absent in the North, and Butler, the commander of the expedition, awaiting further instructions at Washington. Under these circumstances, it is scarcely probable that any further demonstration will be immediately made upon our sea-coast, or not until we shall have had time, under the present active operations of the Government, in shipping ordnance and in boring rifled cannon, to put it in a state of defence.—*Rich. Examiner.*

From the Richmond Dispatch.

MASON'S HILL, Fairfax county, Sept. 13th, 1861.

The forces from Munson's Hill, here bear, were engaged on Wednesday evening in a very spirited fight with the Yankees at Lewensville, about 5 miles northwest from that point. You have no doubt been furnished with the particulars of this brilliant affair by some of your correspondents.

Col. J. E. B. Stewart had only 320 men under his command, with two pieces of the Washington Artillery, Capt Rosser, when they put to flight three regiments of Hessians, with two hundred cavalry, and eight pieces of cannon, and drove them one mile down the road towards the Chain Bridge. We killed 6 Yankees, and took 4 live ones, without having a man hurt on our side. They left guns, hats, over-coats, haversacks, &c., strewn along the road *a la mode* Manassa, and did not stop till they got safely behind their entrenchments near Washington, when they raised signal lights. They are doubtless so much exasperated by this galling defeat, that we may expect an attack here at any moment, when they will try to avenge themselves upon this division; but they will have to be very sharp, and do better fighting than they have done yet during the war, if their wishes are gratified in this respect. They will find "masked batteries," and other engines of destruction, they have never yet seen from any of the Baboon's balloons.

We only can say to our valiant foes near us, come on with your forces whenever you feel like it, and do as we did at Manassa, give us a fair fight in open field, and don't skulk behind your fortifications and affect contempt for this rebellion in the South. BAYONET.

THE PRISONERS AND THE JUVENILE DARKEYS—The Richmond correspondent of the Memphis Appeal relates an incident which we consider worth copying:

The prisoners still remain in their old quarters at Harwood's factory, on the lower end of Main street.—A gentleman who visited them a day or two ago has related to me a short dialogue as having occurred in his hearing at the prison, which is so good that I will give it to you. A group of grinning little negroes, just discharged from their daily labor, had gathered around a window of the factory and were amusing themselves with comments upon the appearance of the captives.—One of these latter, annoyed at being thus stared at and discussed by young Sambo, broke out at the largest of them:

"Go away, you d—d little cuss; if it hadn't been for the like of you, I'd have never been in this pesky place."

"Well, boss," says small ebony, "what you come 'ere for? We all nuver ax you to come 'ere—nobody want you come 'ere—lemme 'lone."

Meeting in Onslow.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Onslow county was held in the Court House at Jacksonville, on Tuesday, the 10th day of September, A. D., 1861.

The meeting was organized by calling John F. Murrill, Esq., to the chair, and appointing Messrs. A. J. Johnson and F. M. Coston to act as Secretaries.

The Chairman proceeded to explain the object of the meeting, it being for the purpose of recommending a Convention to be held in the Third Congressional District, at an early day as practicable, and also to appoint delegates to said Convention; and further to recommend some suitable person to represent the said district in the Congress of the Confederate States of America.

On motion of D. Southerland, Esq., the Chairman was requested to appoint a committee of ten, from each Captain's district, to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

The chair then appointed the following gentlemen as said committee, viz: Messrs. Jarrott Gornto, H. H. Sandlin, W. D. Humphrey, Claude Barry, Bryan Southerland, Owen Huggins, B. R. Henderson, Ezekiel Henderson, Robert S. McLane, and Soloman Garnto.

The committee retired, and after a short absence, returned and reported through their Chairman, Owen Huggins, Esq., the following resolutions, which were adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, an act of the Confederate Congress, provides for an election to be held on the first Wednesday in November next, for President and Vice President of the permanent government of the Confederate States of America; and whereas, by a recent act of our General Assembly, the State has been divided into ten Congressional districts, and provisions have been made for the election of representatives to the permanent Congress of the Confederate States, on the same day, therefore be it

Resolved, That we have unbounded confidence in the statesmanship and patriotism of our provisional Chief Executives, Jefferson Davis, and Alexander H. Stevens; and we recommend them to the people, to be voted for at the said election in November next, for President and Vice President of the permanent government of the Confederate States of America.

Resolved, That we recommend to the people of the 3rd Congressional district, that we meet in Convention, in Goldsboro, on Tuesday the 1st day of October, 1861, for the purpose of nominating an Elector for President and Vice President; and also to nominate a candidate for Congress.

Resolved, That we highly appreciate the past service of our representative, Col. Thomas Ruffin, and recommend him as a suitable candidate for re-election; but in the event that he is not a candidate, or in case of his non acceptance, we recommend to the consideration of the Convention, the name Col. L. W. Humphrey, of Onslow.

Resolved, That the chair appoint twenty delegates, (two from each district) to represent Onslow county in the convention to be held in Goldsboro, in October next, and any persons from Onslow who shall be at Goldsboro 'during the sitting of the convention, may be entitled to seats in the same.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Goldsboro' Tribune, with request to publish; and that the other papers in this district, and the Wilmington Journal be requested to copy.

The chair appointed the following gentlemen as delegates, viz: J. W. Hardison, Wm. H. Batson, H. H. Sandlin, John Shepard, Dr. E. W. Ward, W. D. Humphrey, Christopher Stephens, J. M. Wooten, B. Southerland, B. B. Barry, D. E. Sandling, A. J. Murrill, J. Etheridge, W. J. Mouttort, T. Henderson, B. Smith, D. A. Humphrey, T. B. Holland, E. W. Fonville and A. F. Farnwell.

On motion the Chairman and Secretaries were added to the list.

On motion the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

J. F. MURRELL, Chairman.

A. J. JOHNSTON, F. M. MORTON, Secretaries.

Muster Roll of Moore County Rifles.

Wm M Swann, Capt.
Archibald McIntosh, 1st Lieut.,
Daniel W McIntosh, 2nd.,
Frantis M Moore, 2d.,

Sergeants.—Green B Cole, David G McIntosh, Jesse J Wicker, John L Cox, Louis M Wicker.

Corporals. Henry J McNeill, Alfred Black, Louis H McLeod, Archy A Jackson.

Privates.—Alex H Brown, Andrew S Brown, Jas Brown, C B Buchanan, Thos Buchanan, T May, Wm A Buchanan, John Buie, Daniel Buie, Eli Brafford, F M Blalock, Jas Baker, Ingram Bass, Geo W Campbell, A T Campbell, Daniel Campbell, J M Campbell, Geo W Cole, Geo C Cole, N M N Cole, Wm W Cox, Dennis Carr, Jas Deaton, Wm Freeman, Wm Foister, Duncan Gorris, Edward Gorris, J B Graham, Sam'l W Graham, A F Harrington, Doc Hughes, Jos Hight, Stanford Hunter, Jno R Hunter, Hardy Harris, Sam Hicks, Ellis Hicks, John Johnson, Ben'j Knight, Arch Kelly, Sr., Arch Kelly, Jr., Alex D Kelly, Wm A Kelly, John Lucas, F M McIntosh, A D McPherson, J D Marshburn, A J Marshburn, Horace Morrison, David P Morris, John D Morris, Hardy Mathews, Nathan Mathews, Wm McAuley, Murdoch A McIver, John W McIver, Duncan McDugald, Loughlin McNeill, John A McFarlane, Andrew McFarlane, Neill McDonald, James S McDonald, Jas A Monroe, Alex McFatter, Levy Morgan, Albert Nason, Geo W Riddle, Jas Rogers, John Robarts, David B Stedman, D C Shaw, Jefferson Thomas, Wm J Thomas, Jno W Thomas, Murphy J Thomas, M G Thomas, Jackson Taylor, Jno A Underwood, Andrew J Watson, Jno J Wicker, Thos Wicker, David S Wicker, Wm M Wicker, Sandy Walker, O B Wicker, Jno R Womack, W J Yarborough, Thomas A Yancy.

Muster Roll of Columbus Guards No. 1.

D. N. Gore, Captain.
W. G. Baldwin, 1st Lieut.
V. V. Richardson, 2nd "
M. A. Byrne, 3d "

Sergeants.—A McCollum 1st, W H Best 2d, E R Pridgen 3d, A G Smith 4th, C M Smith 5th.

Corporals.—W S Frink 1st, J T Best 2d, L D Frink 3d, L Greene 4th.

Drummer.—G F Tilly.

Privates—C Baldwin, S Baldwin, G Baldwin, C M Baldwin, J R Baldwin, D D Baldwin, J A Baldwin, E Bass, J E Bason, S T Bradshaw, R G Butler, W H Bullard, H Barfoot, D M Barfoot, J J Chancy, H Crockrell, J S Coleman, W A Cormish, N A Downey, E Dale, H Edemeson, J Q Elkins, J J Edwards, J O Frink, J S Frink, J Fisher, B Fisher, J W Futerall, J W Gore, W M Harper, A J Harper, W J High, J H High, S P Haws, J A Hinson, J M Hinson, W J Hinson, H Hall, W J Hughes, W H Joyner, J R Jackson, S Jolly J Jolly, T Lewis, G B Lilly, H C Long, J J Long, M McKeele, A McPhaul, J W McLoud, J L McKay, W McD Mantooth, S R Menett, P Mears, E Newman, J W Pierce, H S Powell, C P Platt, R H Pate, J Proctor, J J M Penny, W J Peny, W H Rockwell, J R Richardson, I S Sasser, F J Simpson, I H Smith, S D Smith, S Smith, J Sibbet, S Sibbet, H F Sellars, A Sellars, S Stocks, A I Shaw, D K Sotherland, J W Tedder, J S Tedder, K R Wadkins, A M Wadkins, R Woodell, F M Wooten, McI W Young, B A Young.

FORT CASWELL, N. C., Sept. 12th, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The following is a list of the "Sampson Rangers" (N. C. Volunteers) which you will please insert in your columns as a matter of interest to our Sampson friends:

J C Holmes, Captain.
W W Sillers, 1st Lieut.
C Partrick, 2nd do.
C T Stevens, 3d do.

Sergeants.—G F Williams, 1st, A F Lawhon, 2d, W B Draughon, 3d, H S Royal, 4th, M S Draughon, 5th.

Corporals.—J M Thrailkill 1st, J C Williams 2nd, Abraham Hobbs 3d, Henry Williamson 4th.

Cicero Turner, Drum Major.

T M Clarkson, Drum Major.

Privates.—William Aughtry, W E Bass, Bradly Benton, Sylvester Boon, R M Bradshaw, W K Bradshaw, Nicholas Boon, A H Brewer, Fred Burkheart, G C Butler, J R Butler, Joseph Butler, Heartwell Butler, E D Butler, J W Baggot, O B Cobb, R G Cox, J M Crumpler, R M Crumpler, J B Carrie, G H Draughon, J D Dunkin, C W Dunkin, W W Dudley, M S Dudley, J L Faircloth, John Faircloth, J T Goodrick, Willis Gilbert, Nathan Godwin, W G Hall, Judson Hobbs, J F Holland, J R Holland, M C Honeycutt, F H Howard, J C Howard, W S Howard, T J Herring, W W Ingram, W H Johnson, W G B Jackson, J W Jackson, Chester Kelly, J M Kelly, L D King, S J King, A A Lewis, Willis Lee, Redin McKenzie, Tobias McLinmore, W S McLinmore, I W Meritt, W J Moore, Henry Mitchell, Ransom Nailor, W R Nowles, Owen Page, Jacob Page, Wm Pennington, L H Pipkin, James Parker, W E Pridgen, Wiley Pope, Alex. Pope, Stephen Pope, W B Pope, J R Reynolds, C H Reynolds, G W Rackley, T M Robinson, H R Robinson, J O Rich, Martin Royal, Marshal Royal, Sherman Royal, Nevil Royal, Allen Royal, H L Spell, Michael Sutton, J J Sutton, W B Strickland, Miles Tindell, David Tindell, Wiley Tew, D L Tew, Blackman Tew, D R Underwood, J A Weeks, L M White, J E White, David Williamson, James Williamson, J C Walker.

Gen. Thompson's Response to Fremont's Proclamation.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
MISSOURI STATE GUARD,
Camp Hunter, Sept. 2, 1861.

To all whom it may concern:

Whereas, Major-General John C. Fremont, commanding the minions of Abraham Lincoln, in the State of Missouri, has seen fit to declare martial law throughout the whole State, and has threatened to shoot any citizen soldier found in arms within certain limits; also, to confiscate the property and free the negroes belonging to the members of the Missouri State Guard:

Therefore know ye that I, M. Jeff. Thompson, Brigadier-General of the First Military District of Missouri, having not only the military authority of Brigadier-General, but certain police powers, granted by acting Governor Thos. C. Reynolds, and confirmed afterward by Governor Jackson, do most solemnly promise that for every member of the Missouri State Guard or soldier of our allies, the armies of the Confederate States, who shall be put to death in pursuance of this said order of Gen. Fremont, that I will "HANG, DRAW AND QUARTER" a minion of said Abraham Lincoln.

While I am anxious that this unfortunate war shall be conducted, if possible, upon the most liberal principles of civilized warfare, and every order that I have issued has been with that object, yet, if this rule is to be abandoned (it must first be done by our enemies) I intend to exceed Gen. Fremont in his excesses, and will make all tories that come within my reach rue the day that a different policy was adopted by their leaders.

Already mills, barns, warehouses, and other private property has been wastefully destroyed by the enemy in this district, while we have taken nothing except articles strictly contraband, or absolutely necessary.—Should things be repeated, I will retaliate ten-fold, so help me God! M. JEFF. THOMPSON.

Brigadier-General.

From the Goldsboro' Tribune.

Interesting Letter.

The following letter from our townsman, Maj. Andrews, is published at our solicitation. We thought the friends of that gentleman would be pleased to hear from him, and that the public generally would be interested in the manner in which the prisoners taken at Fort Hatteras are treated:

FORT COLUMBUS,
Governor's Island, N. Y., Sept. 7th, 1861.

DEAR WIFE:—I write these few lines in the hope they may be permitted to pass through the lines to you, and bring you the first news you will have of my *real position*. Instead of going to Bedloe's Island as I wrote you before, we came to this place. The soldiers are in Old Castle Williams, which you may know as the old circular Fort here, and we are quartered in the barracks at Fort Columbus. Though the kindness of the officers, we receive as good treatment as could be expected where so many are suddenly quartered without any notice. Our cooks, cook for us the rations which are regularly allowed, and we have enough to eat; good rooms and soldiers' beds. Of course we all know how to live the life of soldiers, after our late experience. My health is very good, and I have a nice Christian gentleman for a room-mate, Col. Martin. I have clothes enough, some tobacco, and I have ordered from New York through Sanford, who has been to see me, some additon to my wardrobe, and some little things we needed for our room. We have not been put upon full parole, but a partial one with limits assigned, extending round the west and south side of the Island, has been granted; so that we have plenty of room and a full view of the city and bay. I have spent hours with my glass looking at the various objects of interest within view, and studying the ever-varying scenes of busy life. You know I always said New York was my ideal of a beautiful harbor. I see but little change in it.

None of my acquaintances have visited me yet. One stranger offered me all the money I needed, but I declined. We have advised our friends not in any way to involve themselves to help us, though there would be no fear, perhaps, for those who are born here and have never been South or had any connection with the South When we left the Minnesota the officers and men requested Col. Martin to return thanks to Commodore Stringham, his officers and men, for their kind care for our comfort; which was done, and we regret it was all we could do. You may not hear from me again for some time, but I pray you do not be uneasy about me. I am in the hands of Jesus who has overshadowed my head in the hour of battle, and my trust in him is unimpaired.

Capt. Van Brunt, of the Minnesota, has consented to take our letters out to Old Point, and forward them so that our families may know exactly how we are situated. We feel very grateful to him for the feelings which moves him while performing his duty strictly to his own government, not to forget the yearning of husbands and fathers towards wives and children. And now good bye, with my dearest love to all our family and friends.

Send word to Lenoir, that Capt. Sutton, his officers and men, are all well and here with us. All the prisoners are here, and all well.

Correspondence.

His Honor, Chief Justice PEARSON:

Having seen the proclamation of the President of the Confederate States, I am desirous of knowing whether I am affected by it, or would be considered a citizen as if a native.

I was born in the State of New York in 1795, and in 1820 removed to North Carolina, where I have resided ever since. I married in North Carolina; all my property is here; am an acting Justice of the Peace in Yadkin, and have been for many years, and have held offices of trust and profit under the State, and have repeatedly sworn allegiance to North Carolina. I settled here to remain permanently, and have never altered my intention of remaining. Am I required to do any act under that proclamation. An answer will oblige,

Yours, truly, JAS. R. DODGE.

Yadkin, N. C., Aug. 24, 1861.

RICHMOND HILL, Aug. 26, 1861.

JAMES R. DODGE, ESQ.—*Dear Sir*: Upon the facts stated in your note of the 24th inst., my opinion is, that the act of the Congress of the Confederate States promulgated by the President does not apply to your case; for the reason, that by the act of removing to this State in 1820, with an intention of remaining here permanently and becoming a citizen of the State of North Carolina, you became one of our citizens "by election," as fully, to all intents and purposes, as if you had been born here. After that act, you no longer owed allegiance to the State of New York—the State of North Carolina was then entitled to your allegiance, as of right.

The facts stated by you—holding office of trust and profit, being now an acting Justice of the Peace, &c.,—have an important bearing, and furnish unequivocal evidence of the intention to become a citizen of this State.

When a *foreigner*, a citizen of France, for instance, removed to the United States, although with an intention of remaining permanently and becoming a citizen, he did not become a citizen until naturalized according to the forms required by law. But when *a citizen of one of the States of the United States* removed to another of the States with a like intention, his purpose was, *ipso facto*, accomplished. There being no law requiring any particular mode of proceeding in order to his naturalization, his act of election had the legal effect of making him a citizen of the State to which he had removed. This difference results from the relation created among the several States of the United States by force of their Union. Such has been the universal understanding, and instances without number could be referred to, where citizens of other States have, by this mode of election, become citizens of North Carolina, (Chief Justice Ruffin, the late Judge Strange, Judge French, Judge Heath, occur to me) and where citizens of our State have ceased to be such and become citizens of other States, simply by the act of removing and settling there.

It follows that when the State of North Carolina withdrew from the United States and became one of the Confederate States, you, like all of her other citizens, became a citizen of the Confederate States; so, of course, you do not fall back under the description of "an alien." Indeed, being already a citizen of this State, and as such a citizen of the Confederate States, it would be inconsistent for you *now* to make a declaration of *an intention to become* a citizen of the Confederate States.

The act of Congress was intended to apply to that description of persons, who, being citizens of States adhering to the United States, happened to be in some of the Confederate States, for a temporary purpose, without an intention of becoming citizens, and with an intention of returning; in respect to whom, it was deemed expedient to require them to leave the Confederate States, unless the condition of things induced them to change their purpose of returning to the State of which they continued to be citizens, and to become citizens of the Confederate States, which intention they are required to declare "in due form, acknowledging the authority of this government." Persons of this description having come into what is now the Confederate States, were entitled, under the Constitution of the United States, art. 4, sec. 2, "To all privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States," without, in fact, becoming citizens of the State in which they happened to be, not having elected to do so; and it was proper, under existing circumstances, to put them to their election, and require formal evidence of it, if they staid among us. This policy has no more application to you, who have already made your election and become a citizen of this State, than to any other citizen of any State of the Confederate States.

Yours, &c., R. M. PEARSON.

The Boston *Courier* gives prominence to the following letter from an officer of Stringham's squadron. It presents the exploit in a new light, and the captures in new figures:

OFF HATTERAS INLET,
Thursday, Aug. 29, 1861.

* * * Well, we have taken Hatteras Inlet—two batteries—some 15 guns—and Captain Barron, (late of the navy, who *seceded*,) Major Andrews and 610 men. It was done by the 10-inch guns of the squadron, which made the place too warm for them. Their guns were well served, and they, it appears, behaved well. A few shot struck us, but did no harm. * * * Our men all behaved well, and the gunnery was excellent. * * The admirable gunnery of the young officers who commanded the ten-inch pivot guns soon finished the work. *That and nothing else saved the soldiers and the squadron from a disgraceful repulse.* Some forty 10-inch shells exploded within the enemy's work. The fire was so hot as to cut off their retreat, and after losing a large number killed and wounded, they gave in. Major Doughty's command was entirely unsupported, and must have been cut to pieces or forced to surrender, if they had been attacked with spirit by the enemy's superior force on Wednesday night. *Butler did not land until after the enemy showed a white flag upon their battery.*

By the Postmaster General of the Confederate States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, By the provisions of the 3d section of an act of Congress, approved August 30th, 1861, entitled "An Act to Collect, for distribution, the moneys remaining in the several Post Offices of the Confederate States at the time the postal service was taken in charge by said Government," it is "made the duty of the Postmaster General to make proclamation that all persons who are citizens of the Confederate States of America, and who may have rendered postal service in any of the States of this Confederacy, under contracts or appointments made by the United States Government before the Confederate States Government took charge of such service, shall present their claims to his department, verified and established according to such rules as he shall prescribe, by a time therein to be set forth not less than six months, and requiring the claimant to state, under oath, how much has been paid and the date of such payments, on account of the contract or appointment under which said claim occurred, and what fund or provision has been set apart or made for the further payment of the whole or any portion of the balance of such claim, by the Government of the United States, or of any of the States; and they shall also state, on oath, whether they performed fully the service according to their contracts or appointments during the time for which they claim pay, and if not, what partial service they did perform, and what deductions have been made from their pay, so far as they know, on account of any failure, or partial failure, to perform such service."

Now, therefore, I, JOHN H. REAGAN, Postmaster General of the Confederate States of America, do issue this, my proclamation, requiring all persons having claims for postal service, under the foregoing provisions of the 3d section of the above named act, to present said claims to the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department for examination, on or before the 13th day of March, 1862, in order that I may make a report to Congress of the amount thereof, as required by law.

Blank forms for presenting and verifying the claims will be furnished on application to the Auditor of the Treasury, for the Post Office Department.

And I hereby require all persons who have heretofore collected moneys as postmasters in the States now composing the Confederate States, and which they had not paid over at the time the Confederate States took charge of the postal service, to make out, under oath, and send to the Auditor of the Treasury for the Postoffice Department, on or before the 13th day of October next, a general or ledger account with the United States, for the service of the Postoffice Department, up to the time the control of the postal service was assumed by the Confederate States, in accordance with the general regulations of the Postoffice Department, issued May 15th, 1859, page 106, exhibiting the balances in the possession of such postmasters.

Given under my hand and seal of the Postoffice (L. S.) Department of the Confederate States of America, at Richm

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1861.

Election of Senators.

Yesterday afternoon the Telegraph announced that the Legislature of this State had elected George Davis, Esq., of New Hanover, and Wm. T. Dortch, Esq., of Wayne, Senators from North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States. Mr. Davis is now one of the delegates at large from this State to the Provisional Congress, having been chosen by the Convention. Mr. Dortch is one of the Commoners from the County of Wayne and is also Speaker of the present House of Commons of the State.

GEO. DAVIS is a native of the town of Wilmington a lawyer by profession, about forty-one years of age, a chaste and forcible speaker, a Whig according to the former political classifications, and as such was an earnest partizan, but always a courteous opponent. We believe that Mr. Davis' election will give satisfaction to the great majority of the people of this section without regard to former party lines.

WM. T. DORTH is a native of Nash county, N. C.; like Mr. Davis he is a lawyer by profession, and is probably a year or two older than his colleague. We have never heard him speak, but we know that he enjoys the reputation of being an able and successful practitioner, rather than an eloquent advocate. He is a man of good business talents and sound judgment. His political antecedents are the opposites of those pertaining to Mr. Davis, Mr. Dorth having been a member of the Democratic party.

So far then, we can have no objections to the choice of Senators made by the Legislature. The danger of party jealousy seems to have been avoided by choosing one from each of the former political organizations; but we much fear that another danger has not been equally guarded—that ground may have been given for another and even worse species of jealousy—sectional jealousy. We doubt the policy, at this time, of taking both Senators from the East and from adjoining districts. We are not insensible to the fact that the gentlemen and the friends of the gentlemen upon whom the choice may, in such cases fall, naturally feel and appreciate the compliment, but we confess that, good as compliments are in their way, there are other things more substantial, and if the West yields us the compliment of both Senators, may we not fear that when the Convention meets, she will demand more than a *quid pro quo* in the way of the substantial power connected with the basis of representation.

THE TABLEAUX were presented last night at the Theatre, according to programme, and the whole affair appears to have been eminently successful, if a large and well pleased attendance can be taken as a criterion certainly, taking into consideration the short time during which the scenes had been in preparation, their whole arrangement reflected high credit upon those engaged, as well as upon the ladies who took the matter in charge. All must have worked with a will, and where there is a will there is a way, as was abundantly proved last night. The young ladies entered fully into the spirit of the occasion, and, whether in isolated figures or in full force, the picturesque groupings, the fresh young faces, and the tasteful costumes, filled the eye and satisfied the judgment.

We could hardly particularize without being invidious, but it strikes us we may, without suspicion of partiality, say that, as a general thing, those scenes were the most successful in which the "full strength of the Company" was brought forward, as for instance, the "Crowning of the May Queen," "The Four Seasons," "Liberty and the Southern Confederacy," which, with others up to the full number of sixteen, were very much favourites.

Upon the whole, there were no failures, and nothing could have been desired differently, save, perhaps, a little less gas-light upon the figures, inasmuch as a slight dimness would have masked any motion, and thus added to the statuesque effect. Possibly the young America of the masculine gender in the audience, might have behaved better. The old saying about small boys being seen and not heard, would certainly receive little support from some ten-year-olders near the orchestra, who tried hard to get up a civil war on their own hook.

So far as we can ascertain the receips will foot up somewhere in the neighborhood of one hundred and forty dollars.—*Daily Journal, 14th inst.*

Confiscation of Southern Property.

NEW YORK.—The brig Mary McRae, of Wilmington, N. C., arrived from Wilmington, N. C., with a cargo of salt, quinine, &c. She has been seized by the Government under the confiscation act.

The firm here most interested in the cargo find this out through the papers, and would, no doubt, like to know what the brig was doing there. This confiscation matter will reach the wrong parties shortly, we think, and perhaps Mr. Lincoln will find that he has made a mistake in the customer he is waking up. We rather think something will grow out of these matters, especially when British vessels are confiscated because they may once have belonged to citizens of the South.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The young ladies, whose humble efforts to do something for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers, were so promptly and liberally responded to last night, beg leave to return their thanks to His Honor the Mayor and the Commissioners of Town for the free use of the Theatre, also to the gas company for light freely furnished during the presentation of their *Tableaux*.

Also to "Allen's Band," for music upon the same occasion.

WHO HAS seen *that* balloon or *those* balloons, about which so much has been said? We every now and then hear about a balloon being seen floating along, but nothing definite. Information is wanted. Was there a man in the balloon or attached to it? Was it gassey? Did it have a tail?

DEATH FROM SNAKE BITE.—A correspondent writing from Rockfish, Duplin county, says that on Saturday evening last, while muddying the water in a small pond for fish, Mr. Franklin J. Dempsey was bitten by a snake and died in about 40 hours afterwards.

A LETTER from the camp of the 7th Regiment, N. C. State Troops, now stationed near Fort Macon was received here this morning by a gentleman who was so kind as to let us see it. Under date of the 12th, it says that two large steam frigates have been lying off the camp for several days past, and on the 11th a large vessel was seen within long rifle range of the shore; but on the morning of the 12th, she up anchor and steamed off out of range, sending back a parting shot, which fell in the water some distance from shore.

There is at least one company from this place in the 7th regiment, that under command of Captain R. B. McRae, and we may say, without reflecting upon companies from other places, that we question if there is a better company in the regiment or one more efficiently commanded.

QUITE CIRCUMSTANTIAL.—Our fellow-citizen, Mr. Polvogt arrived here this morning from Germany, via N. York and the West. He had a tough time working his way through the Northern States. We are indebted to him for the New York *Herald* of the 5th instant. Under its leading telegraphic head of "The Rebellion" reads thus: "Confirmatory Reports of the Death of Jefferson Davis," and the telegraph from Washington states that Mr. Davis died on Monday, Sept. 2nd at 7 o'clock, A. M. The *Herald* urges a forward movement against North Carolina.

Daily Journal, 12th inst.

A BODY OF NORTHERN PRISONERS arrived here in the train last night, but too late to make connection with the Wilmington and Manchester train going South, they were therefore compelled to lie over until this morning. They were under the guard of detatchments of troops from Louisiana and Mississippi, and physically appeared to be well enough off, and tolerably well clad.

Among the officers was Col. Corcoran of the 69th New York Regiment, (Irish,) and Col. Wilcox, of Michigan, the same who figured as military dictator at Alexandria. These officers were dressed in citizens' clothes; Col. Corcoran who is a tall, raw-boned man had his arm still in a sling. He appears to have been pretty seriously wounded. His arm is recovered but is still weak.

There are some 156 of these prisoners, destined, we understand, to Castle Pinckney, near Charleston. They seemed to have come from all parts of the North, and to comprise all sorts of nationalities. So far as we could see or learn, nothing like insult either by word or look was or had been offered since they left Richmond.—Naturally there was a good deal of curiosity, under which, also naturally, the officers appeared somewhat sensitive, but the men generally did not seem to mind it, one stout, chuncky person, fit to afford solid comfort to the King of the Cannibal Islands, went so far as to sing "Happy Land" as if he didn't care when it rained.—Still captivity must be painful to them as to our men, and in nothing is the brutality of the party now in power at the North more apparent than in their refusal to exchange prisoners.—*Daily Journal, 12th inst.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A SOLDIER SHOT.—We learn that the remains of a young man named Lee, a soldier in Captain Cox's company of Independent Blues, from Sampson county, now company H in the Tenth Regiment of North Carolina volunteers, stationed at Fort Caswell, reached here to-day to be sent home for interment.

It would seem that Mr. Lee got shot and instantly killed by a gun in the hands of another member of the company named Westbrook, under circumstances somewhat as follows:—Westbrook had just been on guard, but was relieved and had his gun still loaded, but had removed the cap. Lee coming up, Westbrook playfully halted him and raising his gun pulled the trigger, not of course expecting it to go off without the cap, but it did, and the ball entered Lee's chest, killing him almost instantly.

Some of the detonating powder must have adherd to the tube over which the cap had been, and here we may add that we have been requested to direct attention to the constant risk of snapping loaded weapons even after removing the cap. We never saw any harm done, but we have seen a pistol go off in this way, and we are told that accidents are likely to occur at any time.

The circumstances are given as we got them, we suppose they are substantially correct. Westbrook was immediately placed under arrest.

Daily Journal, 12th inst.

"STEEL-PEN INK, Manufactured by J. M. Ballenton, Wilmington, N. C.," is the label on a pint bottle now before us. It has a good color, flows freely from the pen, and some lines in writing which we used it a couple of days since look darker than at first. So far as we can judge, it seems to us that the ink is as good as any article of the kind we remember to have used for a good while.

Mr. Ballenton belongs here in the fullest sense of the word. He is an industrious hard-working man and deserves encouragement, and a home-made article of ink is one item and though not a large, still an important one towards the development of our independence.

☞ JERUSALEM was once upon a time sacked by the Romans, and Josephus has something to say about how the Jews squabbled among themselves while Titus was thundering at their gates. Josephus is long-winded but interesting, and we would commend the perusal of his history as entertaining and instructive reading, for Josephus was a soldier as well as a writer.

AND GENERAL LESLIE COOMBS has written a strong *coercion* letter to the Syracuse Convention! General Leslie Coombs of Kentucky, has written a strong coercion letter to a self-styled Northern Democratic Convention meeting in the abolition city of Syracuse, New York! Leslie Coombs, a man, who, through a long life, scouted with disdain anything and everything that had the name, or the suspicion even, of Democracy, now for the first time breaks the ice to urge upon this Abolition Convention the policy of coercion, subjugation and devastation towards the section wherein he drags out existence, and wherein he might be supposed to live, were it not impossible for a man to *live* wholly without a soul.

And this Convention, so favored by Leslie Coombs, was the body that, after admitting the Mozart Hall, or Peace delegates from the city of New York, turned round and expelled them.

It will be seen by advertisement in another column, that Col. Estvan, of the cavalry, connected with Gen Wise's command wishes to recruit soldiers for that corps. Col. E. is a distinguished Hungarian officer of many years experience in the war of his own country and of Italy. His standing as a military man and a gentleman is of the highest character.

☞ We would state for the information of the readers of telegraphic despatches, that where such despatches come from Federal sources, and from points beyond the limits of the Confederate States, they give the enemy's account, and generally in his language, speaking of the Confederates as "the enemy," "the rebels," and so forth. This we had supposed that all understood, or we would have alluded to it before.

PLATTE RIVER BRIDGE on the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Rail Road was burned on the night of the 4th inst., and an engine, baggage and two other cars were precipitated into the river. In our telegraphic dispatch the word was spelled Patotte, which the ablest master of the longest established guessing school in Yankeeland would never have supposed to mean Platte. It is the Little Platte which crosses the road not far from the Western boundary of the State. It is hard to keep the run of things accurately when the operators get so wide of the mark as this.

THE ARMY WORM.—Our agricultural cotemporaries speak about the appearance of the "army worm" in sundry localities. Another kind of army worm has shown himself about public places connected with the Northern government, wherever rich contracts afforded pabulum for his voracious maw. We regret to be forced to believe that the worm has not confined himself to the North. That he has been seen even in North Carolina, and that the evidences of his presence may be seen in the tents down at Camp Wyatt, and in sundry and divers contracts made by the Quartermaster's Department. A big worm is the army worm, an able-bodied and an honorable worm is he, and he is also an ambitious worm, but he is none the less a worm, wormy, even if he does get a big salary and call himself a patriot. Look out for the army worm. Put salt on his tail.

PEARS.—We have received from J. B. Southerland, Esq., some ten pears grown by Dr. H. W. Faison, of Duplin county. They are *very* large, we hardly like to say *how* large, and Mr. Southerland sends them to "Messrs. Editors, for your better halves," and the Associate wants to take them all, on the ground that we have no better half. We look upon it differently—be being married is paired already, and if anybody needs pearing, we do. Q. E. D.

From the Charleston Courier.

Letter of the Right Rev. P. N. Lynch, Bishop of South Carolina, to Archbishop Hughes, of New York.

CHARLESTON, S. C. August 4, 1861.

Most Reverend Dear Sir:—The mails are so completely parlyzed that it is hard to get a letter from outside the Confederacy. Papers are scarcely even seen. That, however, Jefferson would think a blessing, on the ground that "he who is simply ignorant is wiser than the one that believes error." A paragraph, which has gone the rounds of the Southern papers, states that your grace has spoken strongly against the war policy of the Government of the United States, as fraught with much present suffering, and not calculated to attain any real advantage. What a change has come over these States since I wrote you a long letter last November, and even since I have had the pleasure of seeing you last March. All that I anticipated in that letter has come to pass, and more than I looked for. All the hopes cherished last spring of a peaceful solution have vanished before the dreadful realities of war. What is still before us? Who can say? Missouri, Maryland and Kentucky are nearer secession now than Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee were four months ago. Missouri is a battle field. I think that President Davis, after the victory at Stone Bridge, will probably throw a column into Maryland. Kentucky will, ere long, be drawn into the struggle, and the United States will, in less than ten months, be divided in two not unequal parts, marshaling hundreds of thousands of men against each other.

This war is generally dated from the bombardment of Fort Sumter. There we fired the first gun, and the responsibility is charged on us. But, in reality, that responsibility falls, and should fall, on those who rendered the conflict unavoidable. The South years ago, and a hundred times, declared that the triumph of the abolition or anti-slavery policy would break up the Union. They were in earnest. When that party, appealing to the people on the Chicago platform, elected their candidate by every free State vote (excepting New Jersey, which was divided) South Carolina seceded, and other States were preparing to do so. They were in earnest. Yet, as the people disbelieved it, or heeded it not at the ballot boxes, so Congress heeded it not at Washington, and stood doggedly on the Chicago platform, endorsed by the people. This consummated secession. The Confederate Government was formed. The dogged obstinacy of the Black Republicans at Washington last winter made all the South secessionists. Still there was peace. The new Administration professed an intention to prevent it. Peace gave time and time can work wonders. The Confederate Government did not put much faith in those professions. The same hallucination as to their power, which rendered the Black Republicans arrogant and impracticable in Congress, would, it was apprehended, lead them to attempt to crush out secession by force. And nothing was left undone to be prepared for this event should it occur.

Meanwhile Commissioners were at Washington to arrange a peaceful separation. Favorable intimations were privately given them, and they had hopes of success. Nine Governors, however, it is said, put the screws to the Cabinet, which resolved on a war policy, and, as silently as they could made warlike naval preparations. Then, after a month, the Commissioners were refused admission or dismissed, and it was plainly announced that there would be no negotiation. At this time other facts were coming to light here in Charleston, where our batteries had for a month or more silently looked on Fort Sumter. During the time of peaceful professions two special messengers (Fox and Lamon) from President Lincoln visited Fort Sumter. Before being allowed to go thither they gave their word of honor to our Governor that their object was really peaceful. The hotel conversation of the latter was very frank it is said. Gentlemen here supposed that President Lincoln before ordering the evacuation wished, by these personal friends, to see, as it were, personally, and not simply to learn through official channels, how matters stood in Fort Sumter. When time rolled by without such an order, and it was rumored that the Cabinet had succumbed to the pressure of the Governors, the mails were stopped to and from Fort Sumter. Among the letters seized was one from Major Anderson to President Lincoln, discussing the details of the plan of reinforcement forwarded to him from Washington by these messengers. Our authorities were thus made aware of the breach of faith towards them, and of the details of the plan itself.

Then came the special messenger of the President, announcing that he intended revictualing the fort, quietly, if permitted, forcibly, if resisted; then the account of the sailing of the fleet from New York. The fort was at once attacked and taken without waiting their arrival. The attack was not made until the offer of negotiation and peaceful arrangement had been rejected, and until the United States Government was in the act of sending an armed force. But it is of little use now to inquire on whom the responsioility properly rests; we have the war on us, with all its loss of life and long train of evils of every kind. It is the latest, perhaps the strongest instance history gives us, *quam parva sapientia regitur mundus.* Here was a country, vast, populous, prosperous and blessed in all material interests, if any country was. The South producing Cotton, tobacco, sugar, rice and naval stores for the supply, as far as needed, of the North and Northwest, to the value of, perhaps, $50,000,000 a year, and exporting to foreign countries over $220,000,000; the Northwest producing chiefly grain, and supplying the North and the South, and when the European crops failed, having, as last winter, a large European market; the North manufacturing and supplying the South and the Northwest, and struggling to compete with foreign goods abroad, and doing the trading and commerce of the South and the Northwest.

Could the material interests of all the sections be more harmoniously and advantageously combined than in this Union, where each was free to develope to the fullest extent those branches of industry in which it could excel, and could draw from the others those products which it needed, but could not produce as well or as cheaply as they could. Even a child could see the vast benefits to all from this mutual co-operation. No wonder that in all material interests the country was prospering to an extent that intoxicated us and astonished the world.—We claimed to be pre-eminently sagacious in money matters. The Yankees, I believe, ranked next after the Chinese, in their keenness for business; yet they especially, with an inconceivable blindness, have originated, fostered and propagated a fanatical party spirit which has brought about a result foretold from the beginning, both North and South, as the inevitable consequences of its success.

Taking up anti-slavery, making it a religous dogma, and carrying it into politics, they have broken up the Union. While it was merely an intellectual opinion they might discuss it as they pleased; they might embrace it as they did any other ism. Even their virulent abuse and misrepresentation we scarcely heeded, provided they did not obtrude them upon us at home. We, as Catholics, might everywhere smile at this additional attempt to "reform" the teachings of our Savior.—And the Protestants, South, could have churches and associations of their own. But when they carried it into politics, gaining one State Government after another, and defining their especial policy by unconstitutional laws and every mode of annoying and hostile action, and finally, with increased enthusiasm and increased bitterness, carrying the Presidential election in triumph, and grasping the power of the Federal Government, what could the South do but consult its own safety by withdrawing from the Union? What other protection had they? The Senate, which had still a Democratic majority? They had seen the House of Representatives pass into the hands of their enemies, and each session saw an increasing majority there. The Executive had gone for four years. Their own majority in the Senate was dwindling fast, while on the Territorial question not a few of the Northern Democrats were unsound. To the Supreme Court? That had spoken in the Dred Scott decision. But even the Democratic party in Convention would not sustain it, and the Black Republicans scouted it; and moreover, in a few years President Lincoln would have the privilege of placing on the bench new judges from the ranks of his party. To the sober second thought of the people? But this was no new issue on which they were taken by surprise. For years and years it had been discussed; North and South it had been denounced as fraught with disunion and ruin; and yet the Northern people had gradually come to accept it. But the South had spoken so often and so strongly of disunion without doing anything, that the Northern people had no real belief that any evil consequences would ensue; they did not understand the full bearing of their action. At least, let them understand something of this before all hope of appeal to them is abandoned. Well, South Carolina seceded—other States were preparing to follow her. The matter was taken up in Congress. Many Southerners hoped that then, when the seriousness of the questions could no longer be doubted, something might be done. How vainly they hoped the Committees of Congress showed. The alternative was thus forced on the South either of tame submission or of resistance. They did not hesitate. They desired to withdraw in peace. This war has been forced upon them.

It was unnecessary in the beginning. It brings ruin to thousands in its prosecution. It will be fruitless of any good. At its conclusion the parties will stand apart exhausted and embittered by it; for every battle, however won or lost, will have served but to widen the chasm between the North and South, and to render more difficut, if not impossible, any future reconstruction. Will it be a long war, or a short and mighty one? The Cabinet and the Northern press has pronounced for the last. Yet this is little more than an idle dream. What could 400,000 men do?

"I do not think there is a General on either side able to fight 50,000 men. And the North would need eight or ten such Generals. Certainly the 40,000 under McDowell, after five hours' fighting, fought on mechanically without any generalship. The higher officers had completely lost the guiding reins. On our side the Southern troops ought to have been in Washington within forty-eighty hours. But the 40,000 on the Confederate side was, I apprehend, too unwieldy a body for our Generals. Did not Bonaparte say that not one of his Marshals could general fifty thousand men in battle?"

Soult could bring them to the field, and place them properly, but could go no further.

But without Generals, what could 400,000 men do against the South? By force of numbers, and a great loss, they might take city after city. But unless they left large permanent garrisons, their authority would die out with the sound of their drums. Such an army marching through a country covered with forests and thickets, and occupied by a population hostile to a man, and where even school-boys can "bark a squirrel," would be decimated every hundred miles of its progress by a guerilla warfare, against which it could find no protection. This mode of attacking the South can effect nothing beyond the loss of life it will entail, and the temporary devastation that will mark the track of the armies.

But it is probable that circumstances would again, as they have done, overrule the designs of the Washington Cabinet, and make the war slow, long and expensive—one to be decided, less by battles than by the resources and endurance of the combatants.

That portion of the former United States will suffer most in such a contest and must finally succumb, which is least able to dispense with the support it received from the other two sections. How the North can do without our Southern trade I presume it can judge after three or four months' trial. But it would seem that the failure to sell to the South one hundred and twenty millions of their manufactures each year, the stoppage of so much of their shipping interest as was engaged in the two hundred and twenty millions of our foreign exports and the return importations, and in our internal coasting trade, together with the loss of the profits and commissions on so vast a business, must have a very serious effect, too, that I see no way of escaping. Truly the North has to pay dearly for its whistle of Black Republicanism. The Northwest depended partially on the South for a market for its productions, and so far will suffer from the loss of it. It must also be incidentally affected by commercial embarrassments at the North.—They will assuredly have enough to eat and to wear, but the "fancy" prices of real estate and stocks, by which they computed their rapidly increasing wealth, must fall in a way to astonish Wall-street. Should their own crops fail, as they sometimes do, or should the European crops be abundant, their commerce will fall. Yet, as the mass of the poor will have all that they ever get anywhere—food and raiment, and that without stint—the Northwest will suffer comparatively little.

How will it fare with the South should the war be long and so powerfully waged as to require the Southern Confederation to keep say 100,000 men in arms, and if the ports are strictly blockaded? This is an important question, and one that can be answered only from a practical knowledge of the habits, resources and disposition of the Southern people. Our needs will be provisions, clothing, money for the governmental and war expenses, and for the purchase from abroad of what we absolutely require, and are not already supplied with.

"As for provisions, I am satisfied that this season we are gathering enough for two years' abundant supply.—Every one is raising corn, wheat and stock. On this point the South need not envy the Northwest. Again, manufactures are springing up on all sides. In this State we are providing for our wants—from lucifer matches and steam engines to powder and rifled cannon. Clothing, too, though of a ruder texture and sometimes inferior quality, is abundantly made and easily procured. The supply of tea and coffee will, I presume, in time run out. This will put us to some trouble, but otherwise, neither for provisions nor for clothes will the South be seriously inconvenienced."

The blacks (by the-bye more quiet and orderly now, if possible, than before) will remain devoted to agriculture, while the rapidly increasing demand for home productions of every kind gives ready employment to the poorer classes of the whites.

What amount of gold and silver there is within the Confederate States I can only guess at—I suppose about $25,000,000. But as the greater part of our expenses are at home, any currency we are satisfied to use will do, whether Bank bills, Confederate bonds or Treasury notes. When we go abroad, it must be with gold or with Cotton. This last is the spinal column of our financial system. The following is the proposed mode of operating with it: Two millions, or two and a half of bales will be conveyed to the Confederate Government, to be paid for in bonds or Treasury notes. This Cotton will be worth, at ordinary prices, one hundred millions of dollars. If it can be exported at once, it is so much gold. If it is retained, it will form the security for any loan that may be required abroad. The other third of the Cotton will be sold by the planters as best they can on their own account.

"The chief difficulty is the blockade, which may prevent the export and sale abroad of the Cotton. A loan on it as security, while it is still unshipped, and scattered in numberless small warehouses, could not easily be effected."

Up to the present time, and for six months more, the blockade, so far from doing any serious injury, has, on the contrary, benefitted, and will continue to benefit the South, forcing us to be active, and to do for ourselves much that we preferred formerly to pay others to do for us. I presume that next January, with a crop of three and a half or four millions of bales on hand, the South would become very restive under a strict blockade.—*Should it continue twelve months longer property at the South would go down as they say it has in New York.*

But before that time comes another very serious complication arises—how England and France will stand the cutting off their supply of an article on which depend two-thirds of the manufacturing interests of the one and one-third of those of the other? They cannot, try they ever so much, supply the deficiency. As far as the feeling of England are concerned, and, I presume, those of France, too, both nations are decidedly and bitterly anti-slavery; but neither will be guilty of the mistake of the North, and utterly sacrifice vast interests for the sake of a speculative idea. If they find that they cannot do without Southern Cotton, they will interfere first probably to make peace, and if that effort fails, then in such other manner as will secure for them what will be a necessary. Mr. Seward's letter to Dayton, and its reception in Europe, the transportation of troops to Canada and Admiral Milne's declaration as to the inefficiency of the blockade, are straws already showing the possible course of future events. Is the Federal Government strong enough for a war with England and France in addition to that with the South?

One other warlike course remains—to capture and hold all the Southern ports, and thus seek to control commerce, independent of secession, leaving the interior of the South to fret and fume as it pleases. This is the problem of belling the cat. The Northern forces would have to capture Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Wilmington, N. C., Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston, besides some fifteen other smaller points. At each of them they would find a Stone Bridge; and even if they succeeded, they could only hold military possession and be forever in arms against the attacks of the State authorities. Peace would never be established by any such course. It would not be successful, and even if successful, it would only hamper the South, it would never subjugate it.

"The separation of the Southern States is *un fait accompli*. The Federal Government has no power to reverse it. Sooner or later it must be recognized.—Why preface the recognition by a war equally needless and bloody? Men at the North may regret the rupture; as men at the South may do. The Black Republicans overcame the first at the polls, and would not listen to the second in Congress, when the evil might have been repaired. They are responsible. If there is to be fighting, let those who voted the Black Republican ticket shoulder their musket and bear the responsibility. Let them not send Irishmen to fight in their stead, and then stand looking on at the conflict, when, in their heart of hearts, they care little which of the combatants destroy the other."

Most reverend dear sir, I am surprised and somewhat ashamed of the length to which my pen has run. But the night is hot—too hot for sleep. I arose from my couch, and have spent a couple of hours speaking to you as frankly and unreservedly as you have ever kindly allowed me to do. A trip to New York would be very agreeable for more reasons than one. But that is impossible. Next to that I would like to see a file of the Record. That, too, is impossible. Nothing seems now to span the chasm but that bridge of Catholic union and charity, of which your grace spoke so eloquently last St. Patrick's Day.

I must thank you, too, for your article in my defence against Tracy. He was a poor man with a growing family, whom, at Rev. Mr. O'Connell's instance, Bishop Reynolds allowed to live on a place in Newberry District, belonging to him, rent free, and as an act of charity I did not trouble him. He says I saw him there once, years ago. Perhaps so, I do not remember.—The first time I remember seeing him, was here in Charleston, after his expulsion. He was driven off, because he was subjected for years, and charged by the neighbors with stealing and buying stolen goods habitually—was once tried and convicted—and afterwards, they were satisfied, continued the practice.

Commending myself to your holy sacrifices, I have the honor to remain, most reverend dear sir, your Grace's sincere and respectful son in Christ,

†P. N. LYNCH, D. D., S. C.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S REPLY.

The reply of Archbishop HUGHES is also published, but its length precludes its admission into our columns this morning. We must, therefore, for the present, give only the following paragraph:

You say I am "reported to have spoken strongly against the war policy of the government of the United States, as fraught with much present suffering, and not calculated to obtain any real advantage."

"Be assured that previous to the outbreak of military violence, I was most ardently desirous of preserving peace and union, but since violence, battle and bloodshed have occurred, I dare not hope for peace unless you can show me a foundation of rock or solid ground (but no quicksand basis) on which peace can be re-established."

The nature of your ministry and mine necessarily implies that we should be the friends of peace. It was the special legacy of our Divine Master to his flocks. And it would be strange if we, his appointed ministers, should be found in the ranks of its enemies. His words were, as we find in St. John—"Peace I leave to you, my peace I give to you; not as the world giveth do I give to you." And yet St. Paul, in writing to the Christian converts of Rome, says—"If it be possible, as much as it is in you, have peace with all men." I think this latter inspired quotation has at least a remote bearing on our present sad difficulties.

YANKEE PRISONERS SENT SOUTH.—One hundred and fifty-six Yankee prisoners, selected chiefly from among those members of the New York, Massachusetts and Michigan regiments, who had evinced the most insolent and insubordinate disposition, were yesterday afternoon dispatched by railroad to Castle Pinkney, a small fortification in Charleston harbour, for safe keeping. It is thought that the invigorating sea breezes, and the genial climate of "Dixie's Land" will have the effect not only of improving the health, but the temper of the captive Bull-runners. Included in the number stated above, are the following officers, several of whom are recovering from the effects of the wounds received at the battle of Stone Bridge:

Colonel Wilcox, Michigan 1st; Col. Corcoran, New York 69th; Lieut. Colonel Neff, 2d Kentucky; (?) Major John W. Potter, 38th New York; Rev. G. W. Dodge, chaplain 11th New York; Rev. H. Eddy, chaplain 2d Connecticut.

Surgeons.—Griswold, 38th New York; Grey, U. S. A; Stone, U. S. A, Connolly; 2d New York; Harris, 2d Rhode Island.

Captains.—Downey, 11th New York; Fish, 32d New York; Farush, 79th New York; Drew, 2d Vermont, Shurtliff, 7th Ohio; L. Gordon, 11th Massachusetts; Whittington and Jenkins.

Lieutenants: Toy, 25th New York; Hamblin, (son of the actor of that name) 38th New York; Underhill, 11th New York; Worcester, 71st New York; Dempsey, 2d New York; Wilcox, 7th Ohio; Gordon, 2d Dragoons United States Army; Kent, United States Army; Cahill, 11th Massachusetts; Conolly, 69th New York. Captain Ricketts, United States Army, was to have accompanied the party, but is not apparently recovered from his wounds to undertake the journey.

The prisoners were marched from the tobacco factories in which they had been confined to the depot of the Petersburg railroad, in double files, guarded by a detachment of 50 men from the Jeff. Davis Louisiana Battalion, commanded by Lieut W. B. Brockett, C. S. A., who are to accompany them all the distance to Charleston. Twenty-five men of the detachment, detailed from the Madison (La.) Infantry, marched ahead of the prisoners, the rear being brought up by 25 men of the Natchez (Miss.) Rifles.

The party embarked in three cars specially provided for their accommodation, each car being guarded by 15 Southern soldiers, very fully armed. The Yankees generally seemed quite despondent at their change of location, but few of their number ventured to cheat their depression with a smile. They were followed to the depot by a very large crowd, who nevertheless entirely refrained from the utterance of any remark which should wound the feelings of the prisoners.—*Rich. Examiner 11th inst.*

MORE VOLUNTEERS.—A fine Cavalry Company from Moore county, consisting of 100 in all, came down on the Western railroad cars yesterday, and were entertained by the citizens at the Fayetteville Hotel till this morning at 8 o'clock, when they marched to the river to take passage for Wilmington, and to some post of duty, bearing with them the blessings of all true patriots.

Another Company from Moore, infantry, will be here on Monday next, we learn.

The following is the roll of the Cavalry Company:—

J L Bryan, Captain.
John Arnold 1st Lieut.
D O Bryan, 2d.
J S Ritter, 3d.
B Y Tyson, Orderly Sergeant.
J A Walker, Quartermaster Sergeant.

Sergeants.—D R McDonald 1st, James A Cole 2d, Duncan McLeod, 3d, J C Baker 4th.

Corporals.—A Williams 1st, W A Cox 2d, John W Gaster 3d, A B Nicholson, 4th.

R A Williams, Thos Harrington, Buglers.

Privates—J T Armstrong, David Baker, Solomon Burns Lucas Brady, James C. Brady, Virgin A Burns, James W Brewer, A B Burns, D M Baker, Hardy Burns, Archibald Black, Lewis Brown, Wm Burns, D B Black, H Barber, W S Caveness, Alex Chrisholm, M Carroll, Thos B Cagle, T H Caveness, R M D Cameron, J W Dodd, J H Dixon, W M Dalrymple, John Dalrymple, H W Fields, Thos J Gardner, Wm Garner, Rob't Hanner, John Hughes, J W Hardin, J H Hinsley, William J Judd, J E Jones, R M Jackson, W C Jackson, Jackson Johnson, J W Murray, W H Moody, Wm Medlin, Josiah Mathis, Henry Maness, J O Nelson, John Owen, Jordan Parrish, U R Parrish, John Parrish, C F Regan, Eli Rogers, J M Rogers, J W Rowe, W B Rowe, W R Sterling, Tyding Savage, J M Stone, John Scoggin, W B Smith, H B Thomas, A J Vestal, W D Williams, Elias Williams, U Williams, Rufus J Byrum, Haywood Eagle, M A Cockman, Joseph Bridges, David Denson, J Culberson, Alex Lane, Alex Cockman, J L Williams, William Foister, C G Muse, A Muse, W Brown, Daniel Goings, Thos H Gorden, Delaney Wallace, Joseph Paschall, Elijah Sheffield, Jesse Branson, N T Arnold, James A Riddle, F Allen.

They were escorted to the river by Capt. Williams's Company of Infantry, now nearly ready to leave.

Important Information from Hatteras.

We stop the press to announce the following:

A gentleman in town, who left there on Thursday last, gives us these facts. Col. Hawkins is in command—has 1,300 men and but few boats—cannot make an advance now—says he will be reinforced in two weeks and then move. He gave the inhabitants of the Island the privilege of leaving or of taking the oath of allegiance to support Lincoln's Government. All but 5 or 6 have taken the oath! Old Mr. Jennett, a former representative, and several of the prominent men, are among them! A Company that had been organized and offered its services to the former Governor, and which Warren Winslow rejected, has been accepted by Col. Hawkins and is now marshalled against us. Many of them thought that our Government cared nothing for them and would not protect them! Col. H. promises protection and to carry them away on his vessel, if compelled to retreat. So much for the miserable management of the Military Board.

The scouting, marauding parties have broken up the furniture, burnt the clothing, killed the poultry and fat pigs of those who would not take the oath.

Portsmouth nor Oregon was taken possession of by the enemy up to that time. This information is perfectly reliable.—*Washington, N. C., Dispatch, 10th inst.*

WAR EXPENDITURES BY THE STATES.—We learn that the Secretary of the Treasury has notified the Governors of each of the Confederate States to forward the claims, for auditing and settlement, held by them against the Confederate Government for advances and expenditures made for the use and benefit of the Confederacy, in preparation for, or in conducting the present war.

The settlement of these claims, we understand, will be made on principles of equity; the rule of decision prescribed in the act of Congress being that all claims for advances or expenditures of any kind, made by any State prior to the passage of the Ordinance of Secession, shall be shown to have been made in contemplation of the act of Secession afterwards consummated, and of the war that might probably ensue.

Richmond Examiner.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM AND THE WAR.—Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham closes a recent letter contradicting certain Black Republican falsehoods about him, with the following emphatic expression:

But now allow me also to say that I am for peace—speedy and honorable peace—because I am for the Union, and know, or think I know, that every hour of warfare but so much diminishes the hopes and chances of its restoration. I repeat with Douglas, "War is disunion. War is final, eternal separation;" and with Chatham "My Lords, you cannot conquer America."

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 11, 1861 | P. M.

There is great activity in all the Departments here, and the resources of the Government are apparently unlimited.

The Hospital accommodations have been vastly enlarged and improved, many of which are sustained by State and individual contributions. The sickness is considerable, but most readily yields to good nursing and medical treatment, and the mortality is comparatively slight.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 12th, 1861.

Hon. John Slidell arrived here to-day. It is generally conceded in well-informed circles that he will visit France at an early day.

Hon. J. P. Benjamin Attorney General, publishes a law to-morrow, not approved by the President, but which became a law by not being returned by the President to Congress within ten days. The law provides that all matters addressed to officers of the several State governments, for the payment of postage on which said governments are responsible in the adjustment of accounts of the parties mailing, may be transmitted without the prepayment of postage; provided that the persons mailing the same shall endorse his official title and the nature of the matter mailed, and the postage to be collected of said government at the office of delivery.

MONTREAL Sept 10th, 1861.

The Steamship North Britain has arrived here from Liverpool. Her news has been anticipated by the Africa.

Lord Palmerston had been installed Warden of the Cinque Ports. In a speech he alluded to the battle of Bull Run as evidence of the powerlessness of brave but undisciplined men against an organized enemy.

The London Times concludes its American article by saying that the subjugation of the South is hopeless.

Russe l's last letter says that the issue is narrowing the question of slavery abolitionism. He thinks the President will soon declare the slaves within the limits of the United States free.

Fifteen thousand bales of Cotton have been purchased by leading houses in Europe for shipment to America.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 10th, 1861.

Leslie Coombs has written a strong coercion letter to the Syracuse Convention.

James Chapin, of Vicksburg, is accused of being Captain of the Home Guard.

There were tremendous rains here last night.

The Fleet Started for North Carolina.

MOBILE, Sept. 12th 1861.

Reports received here from Fortress Monroe state that the Steamers R. Spaulding and Baltimore are en route for Hatteras. The Jamestown had arrived at the Fort from the Florida blockading squadron. She brings no news.

Gen. Reynolds has been appointed to the command of Hatteras.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 11th, 1861.

A heavy Confederate force is encamped near Falls Church, on the other side of the Potomac, as far as heard from up to noon to-day.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 12th, 1861.

Firing commenced this morning in the direction of Chain Bridge. The occasion of the firing is not yet known.

MOBILE, Sept 13th, 1861.

A dispatch from Mexico, Missouri says that the timbers of the bridge this side of Sturgeon Depot were discovered to have been burned. The through train of troops examined the bridge before pursuing further than that point, and returned here. (Mexico depot.) They are now awaiting the repairs of the bridge.

[The date of the above dispatch is not given.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept.